The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5783. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Result of the Election in Connecticut Yesterday.

Mr. English Chosen Governor by About 500 Majority.

The Irish Peace Bill Signed by the Queen.

Infallibility to be Discussed After Easter.

An Indian War Imminent in Wyoming Territory.

CONNECTICUT.

The State Election—Candidates of Both Parties for the Chief Offices.

The election in Connecticut for State officers, members of the Legislature, &c., took place yesterday, after a somewhat quiet canvass, and the result is given in our special and general telegrams printed below. The Government of the State was, last year, in the hands of the Republicans, Gov. JEWELL having been elected by a small majority, about four hundred, and the Republicans having a majority of six votes in the Senate and thirty-one in the House. The candidates of the two parties for State officers and the Senate, at the election yesterday, were as follows:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	Marshall Jewell.	James E. English.
Lieut.-Gov.	Morris Tyler.	Julius Hotchkiss.
Sec. of State	Hiram Appelman.	Thos. M. Waller.
Treasurer	David P. Nichols.	Charles M. Pond.
Controller	James W. Manning.	Seth S. Low.

STATE SENATE.

	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	Rowland Swift.	Elisha Johnson.
2.	Wm. S. Goslee.	Hosmer P. Stedman.
3.	Elizur H. Eno.	Chauncey Goodrich.
4.	George H. Watrous.	Lucien W. Sperry.
5.	Israel Holmes.	William Brown.
6.	Sereno H. Scranton.	Augustus C. Markham.
7.	Amos B. Taylor.	Abiel Converse.
8.	Edward Harland.	Erastus F. Hewitt.
9.	Henry Williams.	Austin O. Gallup.
10.	Frederick J. Beardsley.	Legrand G. Beers.
11.	Alvah S. Pierce.	James Sanford.
12.	H. W. R. Hoyt.	Elbert A. Wo dward.
13.	Ira G. Briggs.	Ralph W. Robinson.
14.	Joseph D. Barrows.	Edwin A. Buck.
15.	Henry S. Barbour.	William Deming.
16.	N. Taylor Baldwin.	Owen B. King.
17.	James A. Bierce.	Victory C. Beers.
18.	John M. Douglas.	Alfred Hubbard.
19.	Charles L. Griswold.	John C. Bushnell.
20.	Samuel E. Fairfield.	Elab A. Converse.
21.	Madison Woodward.	Wm. H. Yeomans.

Democratic Gains Throughout the State—Mr. English Elected Governor by About One Thousand Majority.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 4.—A violent storm of rain and snow has prevailed since noon, materially reducing the vote cast, and greatly retarding the transmission of returns, which consequently come in slowly from remote towns. Enough is known, however, to show that ENGLISH has been elected Governor by about one thousand majority, and that the Democrats have probably carried the Senate, although the Republicans retain hopes that they will still have control of that body by a reduced majority. So far as heard from, the Democrats have gained in all parts of the State, their net gain being 886 in forty-six towns, scattered through six counties. Gov. JEWELL concedes the election of Mr. ENGLISH, and the Republicans generally have concluded to live under a Democratic Administration during the coming year. The Democrats are, of course, as jubilant as the weather permits them to be, cheering lustily whenever heavy gains—as in Bridgeport and New-Haven—are announced.

Indications of the First Scattering Returns.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

HARTFORD, April 4.—Returns from eighteen towns show a net Republican loss of 122, mostly in Hartford County. The weather has been unfavorable for the Republicans.

STAMFORD, April 4.—Democratic representatives have been chosen in this town for the first time in twelve years. They are: JAMES H. OLMSTEAD, by 146 majority; WM. A. A. KEELER, by 94 majority; E. A. WOODWARD, Senator, by 50 majority. JEWELL, for Governor, has 20 majority, a loss of 46.

HARTFORD, April 4.—The indications are that ENGLISH is elected, although few returns are yet received from Windham and Litchfield Counties, where Republican gains were hoped for, but where the storm would most likely affect the Republican vote. The Democrats will make gains in both Houses of the Legislature, and possibly carry the Senate.

The Result in New-Haven County.

NEW-HAVEN, April 4.—Returns are coming in very slowly. The total vote of New-Haven County for Governor, excepting five towns, is: Jewell, 7,021; English, 8,276. The remaining towns will not materially reduce English's majority. The vote of New-Haven is: Jewell, 3,036; English, 4,974. Waterbury—Jewell, 880; English, 1,151. Milford—Jewell, 324; English, 377. Derby and Meriden have not been heard from.

English's Gain in Eighty-two Towns, 459.

NORWALK, April 4.—Eighty-two towns, half of the State, give English a gain of 459.

Stanford gives Jewell 607, English 589; Hoyt 570, Woodward 620.

Greenwich gives English 148 majority; Woodward, 143 majority.

The Tenth District give, without Fairfield and Easton, Jewell, 2,265; English, 2,638.

Milburn County, with five towns lacking, gives Jewell 2,753; English, 1,537.

New-London County, with six towns lacking, gives Jewell 4,229; English, 3,661.

Republican Senators Elected.

NORWICH, April 4.—The Republicans have elected Senators in the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Districts.

The Result in Hartford—Democratic Mayor Elected.

HARTFORD, April 4.—Hartford gives JEWELL 2,659; ENGLISH 3,407, and re-elects CHARLES R. CHAPMAN (Democrat) for Mayor, and the rest of the city ticket by over six hundred majority. The Democrats have four majority in the Common Council.

ENGLISH, for Governor, is no doubt elected. The Legislature will be close, but the Republicans count on a majority in each branch.

THE RECENT INDIAN MURDERS.

Confirmation of the Wyoming Raid—Military Organization in the Territory—Three Mounted Regiments to be Raised.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The following telegram from Gov. CAMPBELL of Wyoming Territory, has been received at the Indian Department:

"CHEYENNE, April 3.

Hon. E. L. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

Indians, supposed to be Arapahoes, have attacked citizens in the Sweetwater mining district, and killed seven men. It is feared a coach with Pay-master ALVORD, of the army, and five others, has been captured by them. No particulars have been received."

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, April 4.—On account of the formidable and extended hostile demonstrations of large bodies of Indians, Gov. CAMPBELL will today issue General Order No. 1, organizing Wyoming Territory into three military districts. Laramie County will form the first district; Albany, Carbon and Nintah Counties, the second district, and Sweetwater the third. LUKE MURRIN will be Colonel of the First Regiment, and command the First District. JOHN W. DONNELLAN, of Laramie, will be Colonel of the Second Regiment, and command the Second District. JOHN W. ANTHONY, of Sweetwater, will be Colonel of the Third Regiment, and command the Third District. Companies at different points will be formed and mounted as minute men to repel any attack of the Indians. The sentiment of our people is unanimous for Gov. CAMPBELL's policy.

The Piegans Desire Peace—Dispatch from Gen. De Trobriand.

CHICAGO, April 4.—A dispatch received at Gen. SHERIDAN's head-quarters today from Gen. HANCOCK, dated St. Paul, April 2, says he has received a dispatch from Gen. DE TROBRIAND, at Fort Shaw, dated April 1, which says Father IMODA has just arrived from the lands of the Piegan Indians. The chiefs are for peace, and send word of submission. PETE, the murderer of CLARK, had died of small-pox. All news from that quarter was satisfactory.

EUROPE.

The British Parliament—The Irish Peace Bill Signed by the Queen—A Prussian Envoy Sent to China—The New Austrian Cabinet.

LONDON, April 4.—In the House of Lords today the members of the House of Commons were summoned to the bar, when messages were read announcing that the royal assent had been given to the bill for the enforcement of the laws and the preservation of peace in Ireland, and to the Coinage and Mutiny bills. In the House of Commons today Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply to a remark of Mr. DILKE, said he thought no compensation was due to the widow of Mr. GORDON who was executed in Jamaica. Mr. MONSELL, Under-Secretary for the Colonial Department, said a demand from the Canadian authorities for regular troops for the Red River expedition was under consideration. The consideration of the Irish Land bill was resumed in committee. Mr. DISRAELI opposed the amendment proposed by the Government extending the Ulster Custom over Ireland. He begged the House to consider the effect this bill would have on English land, and predicted that agitation and lawlessness would increase. Mr. DISRAELI then submitted an amendment limiting the compensation to the retiring tenants to damages for his unexhausted improvements and unfinished course of husbandry. Mr. LOWE replied to Mr. DISRAELI in a speech irrelevant to the amendment under consideration. He said the bill possibly violated the rules of political economy; but such violations were of daily occurrence. Mr. GATHORNE HARDY supported DISRAELI's amendment. Mr. HARDY and Sir RONNDELL FALMER, who followed him, both urged greater caution than the Government had exhibited so far in the management of this measure. The changes proposed were generally too ill-considered and sweeping. Mr. FORTESCUE, Chief Secretary for Ireland, repelled the charges made against the Government. Mr. CLARE S. READ, member for South Norfolk, denounced the bill as revolutionary. Mr. BUXTON, member for East Surrey, declared the bill limited rights of property which were now subverted. Mr. BRODRICK, Sir PATRICK O'BRIEN and others followed, but presented no new arguments. Mr. GLADSTONE explained that the point of the clause was compensation to tenants, not the scale by which it should be awarded. He said the amendment proposed by Mr. DISRAELI was intended, not to modify, but to kill the bill. Mr. DISRAELI replied to the various arguments which had been made to his amendment, and closed the debate. The House then divided with the following result:

For Disraeli's amendment	220
Against it	296
Majority for the Government	76

As soon as the vote was announced the House adjourned.

In the House of Lords, this evening, Lord PENZANCE moved the return to the Crown of pardons granted during the past three years, and supported his motion with a speech, in which he severely censured the Government for its extreme facility in the exercise of the prerogative of clemency. The Earl of MORLEY replied that such return was inexpedient, and would be a violation of the good faith of the Government. Lord LYREDEN and the Lord Chancellor also opposed the motion, which was finally withdrawn. The House then adjourned.

BERLIN, April 4.—The Prussian Government has appointed Chamberlain SILK as special Envoy to Pekin, to return the diplomatic courtesies extended by the Burlingame Embassy. Herr SILK will also proceed to Yeddo, and it will be part of his mission to regulate the political and commercial relations of the North German Confederation with China and Japan.

VIENNA, April 4.—The Ministry having resigned, the Emperor has summoned Count POTOCKI to form a new Cabinet.

The London Times on the Legal-Tender Decision—Speech of the Prince of Wales—The Forthcoming Tax Budget—General News.

LONDON, April 4.—The *Times*, in an article today on the proposed reconsideration of the decision of the United States Supreme Court recently rendered in the matter of the Constitutionality of the legal tenders, strongly hopes the views of the Chief-Justice will be sustained.... The Prince of WALES presided today at a meeting of the Society of Arts, which was held to organize an educational department and to make arrangements for several exhibitions next year. The Prince spoke warmly in favor of the objects proposed by the Society. He was followed by Sir J. PAKINGTON.... The Glasgow *Herald* has reason to believe that in Mr. LOWE's forthcoming budget the income tax will be reduced to fourpence, the duties on sugar will be equalized, alterations will be made in brewers' licenses and newspaper postage, the tea and coffee duties will be left untouched, and a million sterling will be kept in hand for special purposes.... The betting on the University boat race is very brisk. The partisans of Cambridge are gaining confidence, and the odds of 11 to 8 on Oxford is freely taken.... The rumors of proposed constitutional changes in France, to be submitted to the vote of the people, have been gaining strength, and are now generally credited here.... A dispatch from Rome reports that the Pope wishes to promulgate the first *schema* at Easter, so that the second *schema*—that on infallibility—may be discussed immediately after the holidays.... Dispatches from Calcutta state that the Earl of MAYO, the Governor-General of India, is making a tour of the cotton-growing districts of that country, urging upon the people the necessity of the increased cultivation of cotton in order to compete successfully with the United States.

GLASGOW, April 4.—The new steamer *Italy*, of the National Line, was successfully launched at Greenock today. She is 4,200 tons burden, and is said to be the largest screw-steamer afloat, the *Great Eastern* alone excepted. Her engines are 600 horse-power.

The New Order of Things in France—The La Creuzot Strike—An Indemnity Fund for Rochefort—The Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, April 4—3½ P. M.—It is now tolerably certain that the solution of the question for the submission of the new order of things to a vote of the people will be deferred for the time-being. The misunderstanding between the Ministry and the Chambers on this subject will therefore be avoided.... The strike at La Creuzot continues. No collision has yet occurred between the rioters and the troops.... The Radical Party is working hard to insure the success of ULRIC FONVIELLE, who is a candidate for Deputy in the Corps Legislatif from the City of Lyons.... A subscription paper, signed by 20,000 radicals of Paris, has been presented to M. ORDINARIE, Deputy to the Corps Legislatif. Each subscriber contributed twenty-five centimes to go towards an indemnity to M. ROCHEFORT for the loss of his salary as a deputy. Similar lists will be circulated throughout France.... In the Corps Legislatif today it was announced that the Government had decided to make an appeal to the people on the question of the new Constitution. M. OLLIVIER declared that the Government would accept the interpellation of M. GREVY on the subject of the constituent power which last week he had refused to listen to. M. THIERS has drawn up a vote of confidence, which, though not yet introduced in the Chamber, has already been accepted by the Right Center, but refused by the Left Center. The discussion on the interpellation of M. GREVY has commenced, and the result is anxiously awaited.

Another Student Demonstration in Paris—The Medical School Closed—Stormy Session of the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, April 4—Evening.—Another demonstration was made by the students against Dr. TARDIEU. The tumult was greater than on the three previous occasions. It is reported that the Ecole de Medicine will be closed for fifteen days.... The Corps Legislatif today had a stormy session. M. GREVY declared that he would resist any *plebiscitum* which was not first discussed by this Chamber. M. OLLIVIER then formally announced that a *plebiscitum* would be submitted to the people. M. PICARD supported M. GREVY in his demand for its discussion by the Corps. Deputies of the Left Centre advised the Ministers to so act that a *plebiscitum* would not be needed. M. JULES FAVRE made a violent attack on the Senatus Consultum, which would add greatly to the personal power. He said the power of declaring war or peace should not be left to the chief of the State, who, after a fortunate war, could crush the legislative power. The proposed alterations of the Constitution he denounced as the *ultima ratio* of despotism. The speech of M. FAVRE caused great excitement in the Chamber. Demands were made to set the question aside. This was opposed and a vote was taken, when it was decided by 151 to 4 to proceed with the discussion. Owing to the lateness of the hour, the sitting was adjourned, and it is expected that the debate will be resumed and come to a result to-morrow.

THE ONEIDA DISASTER.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy—The Disaster Caused by the Bombay's Bad Navigation.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Secretary of the Navy, in response to a resolution, has sent to the House of Representatives all the information in his possession relative to the *Oneida* disaster. The report includes a sketch of the positions of the *Oneida* and *Bombay*, with all the attendant facts, and the report of the British Naval Commission. Secretary ROBESON, in his accompanying letter, says from a close examination of all the circumstances, the disaster occurred through the bad navigation of the *Bombay*, and the reckless disregard of human life, and of the common obligations of humanity.

Fires and Loss of Life—A Prisoner Suffocated in Indiana—Lumber-Yard in Canada Burned.

LOUISVILLE, April 4.—A disastrous fire occurred at the Indiana State Prison, at Jeffersonville, Ind., this afternoon. The cells of the prison were entirely destroyed, and one convict, a colored boy, suffocated in his cell. The fire raged from 3 to 8½ o'clock this evening. The loss is not known.

MONTREAL, April 4.—The St. Maurice lumbering establishment, at Three Rivers, was burned last night, including one mill, a machine-shop, about $100,000 worth of timber belonging to the St. Maurice Land and Navigation Company, $26,000 worth belonging to Mr. WARD, and about two-thirds of Mr. ATKINSON's sawn lumber, amounting to about three million feet. The fire was not put out until 7 o'clock this morning.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, April 4.—The Pennsylvania House, two large brick boarding-houses adjoining, and several small dwellings here, were burned this morning. Loss, $60,000; insurance, $42,000.

Fatal Railroad Accident in Illinois.

CHICAGO, April 4.—The western-bound passenger train which left Quincy Saturday night on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, met with an accident about twenty-four miles from Quincy, by which one sleeping and two passenger cars were thrown from the track down a steep embankment and completely demolished. Twenty-five passengers were more or less injured, two of them fatally.

ALBANY.

The New-York Charter the Absorbing Topic—Its Passage Today Probable.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 4.—The new charter to be made the special order in the Senate to-morrow is the sole topic of conversation to-night. The opponents of the charter are trying many means to delay, and if possible defeat it, but the general impression is that the programme was all agreed upon before the adjournment last week, and that the charter will pass the Senate with nearly the same unanimity that it did the Assembly. It would not be strange if by to-morrow night at this time the charter had received the Governor's signature, and become a law. O'BRIEN, the leader of the "Young Democracy," is here to witness the last agonies of his expiring faction. It is not likely that any amendments will be made to the charter, but the Election bill that accompanies it may be still further amended, and it has been agreed that this shall pass before the charter. The Republican Senators had a caucus after the adjournment this evening, at which GREELEY was admitted, but no definite action was had as to the course to be pursued in reference to the charter. The speeches made before the Senate Committee this afternoon were not calculated to shake the resolution of those Senators who had made up their minds to vote for it, but rather to confirm it.

DISCUSSION OF THE CHARTER.

Speeches Before the Committee of the Senate—Remarks of Mr. Greeley, Mr. Tilden and Others.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 4.—The Senate Committee on the new charter for the City of New-York met in the Delavan House this afternoon at 4 o'clock, Senator TWEED in the chair. There was a large attendance, including many gentlemen from the City of New-York. The Chairman said:

The Committee is met to hear the advocates of the opponents to the charter for the City of New-York. We shall be happy to hear gentlemen representing interests in the City.

REMARKS OF MR. GREELEY.

Mr. HORACE GREELEY said: I appear on behalf of a meeting of citizens convened at the rooms of the Union League Club, and representing a large amount of tax-paying interest, and earnestly devoted to good government. I feel very certain I speak the minds of a majority of that meeting when I say they do not wish to be regarded by your Committee as either advocates or opponents of the document now before you. They ask me to offer, as one of their number, to set forth certain amendments they wish to be made to that charter, but they do not offer them in any factious spirit. Nor do they desire to be understood as enemies of the charter reform. They ask me to assure you that reform is an especial necessity of the City, and as they regard this document as embodying many excellent advances to reform, we are not here to ask you to reject it; we ask you to improve it. Let me, on their part, thank you for your courtesy in giving us this hearing, and still more to thank the Senate for the care and deliberation with which they have evidently approached this important theme. I need hardly say to you, Mr. Chairman, that the City of New-York is a community of some consequence, nor that it is many years older than the State. We are the representatives of a very, large amount of property, very far beyond that of the persons who actually reside in the City. Our time is spent there; our labor is given there, and whatever we have of fortunes or of hope of fortunes is under the government and control of the body which you are called upon to reform. I hope this will not be taken as an attempt to make a party charter. That is something we entirely disclaim; in fact it is my opinion that you cannot amend a charter or make a charter for the benefit of a party. What can be done at most is to benefit individuals; I doubt if you can benefit any party. We disclaim any attempt to benefit any interests except those of the people, who are obliged to live there and make their fortune. Now, in presenting to you the programme of the resolutions which were adopted at that meeting—somewhat hastily I admit—I shall refer to the first item on this card, which, indeed, lies at the foundation of what I have to say today. It appears to me to be not only the most important, but it ought to be the first contained in any measure for the reform of our City Government. That is the purification of our elections. BURKE said that the foundation and aim of all good government was to get twelve honest, impartial men into a jury box. In the same way I say that the foundation of all reform in the government of the City of New-York must be the conviction that every legal voter is at liberty to cast one ballot into the ballot-box, and that no one else can cast in any ballot whatever. If you have secured us that you have secured us the thing we most need. We are anxious then, first of all things, that there should be such an elective law as should embody these principles: First, that the receiver is as bad as the thief; that the man who incites or suborns men to vote illegally should be punished at least as severely as the person whom he incites to vote.

Mr. KENNEDY was understood to say that that was provided for in another bill.

Mr. GREELEY—I have not examined that bill. All I say is that it ought to be distinctly laid down as a principle that to incite or suborn a man to vote is as great a crime as to cast a vote fraudulently. Who are the men who usually do the dishonest voting? They are usually poor and wretched persons whom nobody knows, nobody sees. To-morrow they are invisible. Now, the law which strikes at the man who hires such persons and pays them, whether by office or by money, or only by letting them off for some petty offense, is a good one. There is where the foundation is to be laid. The law should swear every election officer to receive none but legal voters, and to count these votes exactly as they are cast. The man should swear that, and be punished for perjury if in any manner he receives illegal votes and counts votes fraudulently.

Mr. KENNEDY—The proposed law provides for all that.

Mr. GREELEY—I have not seen that. You have now State officers who are under no responsibility to the Governor, nor to each other, who may be in fact on terms of hostility with the Executive, and yet he has no control whatever over these persons. You may have officers connected with the State Prisons who are actually a disgrace to the Administration in power, and yet the Executive has no power of removal. So with regard to the canals. The Commissioners may be in direct opposition to the Governor of the State, and he may get blamed for their incapacity or corruption, and yet have no remedy for glaring evils. This is a mistake which has been followed in our present charter, for such fashions go downward from State to Municipal Governments, and such is now the foundation of our claim for better government. The precedent of decentralization has been too faithfully followed in our City. There is no responsible head of the government of the City. In my opinion, the best model of a government is the Federal Constitution framed nearly a century ago, but as I believe the best model found on the earth today. There you have a Chief Executive, and you may have a hundred thousand subordinates in higher or lower degrees, but the chief officer is responsible for them all. That model we have departed from, to our cost both in the State and City, and that model we ask you now to conform to in the Constitution we are to make for our City. Make the Executive master of the situation, with no Executive Department that is not responsible to and removable by him. That is the improvement we ask for. Now let me point out to you some other amendments which I think are required. There was something said in regard to sectarian schools, but I don't think that can be attached to the charter. It is a matter that has no relation to it, and had better be considered separately.

The CHAIRMAN—I have seen clergymen of various denominations, and we shall arrange that in a different manner.

Mr. GREELEY—Very well. Our meeting next asks you to abolish the distinction between the City and County Government. It creates an idle Executive, which seems to us the source of all our woes. We want a Mayor who shall be the head of the Government and to whom we can say: "There is a piece of corruption uncovered; you are responsible for these men failing to do their duty, for you have the power to remove them."

Mr. KENNEDY—This being a local charter having exclusive reference to the City of New-York, you can't join it to the country.

Mr. GREELEY—Well, I simply say that unless you can have one government there are abuses which you cannot reach.

The CHAIRMAN—You cannot reach them by a Charter bill.

Mr. GREELEY—We say in the next place that we should prefer the Central Park Commission to remain as it is. In the opinion of all intelligent citizens it has been exceedingly well managed. For myself I can say that I know nothing of the politics of any single employe of that Board, but I know that in the popular mind the Park has been managed with exceeding fidelity and intelligence. We would like to let alone that which in every one's judgment is now done well. Of course, if it should make the Mayor head of all the Government, we should not object to his having control over it, but preserve it to us as it now exists.

The CHAIRMAN—We don't desire to change it.

Mr. GREELEY—I am glad of that. Another point this programme advocates is the limiting the term of all officers to the term for which the Mayor shall be elected. This, you see, is very important. The charter is based upon the theory that all officers of the City Government shall be absolutely responsible to one responsible head; but if there is to be a Controller here and a Street Department there, over whom the Mayor has no power, there can be no responsibility. Suppose that any officer has been appointed by some former Mayor. If the Mayor cannot control that man, we cannot hold the Mayor responsible for the government of the City. He cannot be responsible for officers whom he cannot appoint or remove. Another principle which we thought it would be right that you should embody in this bill is that no voter should vote for more than ten out of fifteen aldermen to be elected. I believe this would now be nothing novel. It is the same principle that we recognize with regard to the inspectors of election, the principle of the representation of minorities. The principle will be sure to meet with universal adoption shortly. Another thing at present. I am asked a hundred times in a month what are the emoluments of this or that officer of the corporation, and I am always obliged to say that I don't know. There is something bad there. For instance, a man is paid so much as Controller and so much as Commissioner of the Sinking Fund. One man is a member of the Police Board and he is also a member of the Board of Excise. Now what we believe to be just and right is to give a fair salary to every officer and have done with it. Pay him a fair salary and require him to do the work for the money, so that we may know how much he is paid and what his duties really are. I also think it would be desirable that the Mayor should have the appointment of the Corporation Counsel, because if he were secretly the enemy of the Mayor (and I have known such things) the latter might be led into a great deal of trouble by simply following his advice on legal matters. I think, too, that the docks and wharves ought to be under one Board of Commissioners; but I will not insist upon that. I think, too, there ought to be a regulation providing that persons shall not hold more than one office under the City Government. I think you will see how necessary that is. If you take the Controller's report you cannot tell what are the names of the persons receiving salaries there. They appear only as a "first clerk," "second clerk," and so on, and we do not know whether these men exist or not, or whether they are absolutely earning their money or not. People understand that there are a good many men receiving salaries who do not personally render any service. We want every man not to be ashamed of being paid, not of having his name appear on the list.

The CHAIRMAN—We thought that more a matter of ordinance than of State law.

Mr. GREELEY—I think it would be better to fix it here. You intend to give us a good Board of Aldermen, and no doubt the first Board will be a good one, but the next will be a poor one, and I am afraid that in a little time you will want to deny that you had anything to do with the working of the Board. In reference to the appointment of officers by the present Mayor, A. OAKEY HALL, I think it would have been better if the charter had given the appointment to the new Mayor, so that we might have a new deal all round. After referring to a few subordinate points, Mr. GREELEY closed with a reference to the present registry, which, he said, was of little benefit as a check against frauds at elections.

RUFUS ANDREWS' REMARKS.

Mr. RUFUS ANDREWS, representing the Union Republican Committee, spoke at some length in regard to the new charter. His remarks were, in the main, highly laudatory of that instrument.

MR. TILDEN'S SPEECH.

Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: When casually here at the close of last week on business confined to one single topic, beyond which under no circumstances did I propose to extend it, and it was suggested to me that you were about to act finally on this question, I felt so deeply the importance of that question to the people of New-York that I requested of you that it might be deferred for a few days, that the citizens of New-York might have an opportunity to press their views upon the subject. I come here, Sir, to aid no party of men, nor to injure any party of men; I come here simply to contribute what I may be able, however little, to a result in which you, I, and all of us have a great interest and you a great duty. And let me say here that if I know my own heart I have no feeling of unkindness to any human being. To yourself, Mr. Chairman——

Mr. TWEED—I am sick of the discussion of this question.

Mr. TILDEN—Or to anybody else. I am unconscious of ever having done an unkind act or entertained an unkind feeling. With the most profound respect for all involved in the question, I simply desire to submit a few suggestions for your consideration. Now I think there are some particulars in which this bill could be amended to carry out that object more fully. Some of these I will specify. The objection to the Commission system is not that the State ought never to have a Commission. No man ever objected to that. In 1807 a Commission was appointed to lay out streets in the City of New-York. No man ever objected that when there was a specific work of construction not involving the exercise of the ordinary powers of Government, that it might be done in that mode. When the question was argued before the Court of Appeals in respect to the Police Commission, the distinguished and illustrious Judge who maintained the extreme views on the side against the judgment of the Court,—I refer to Judge BROWN, who made a number of exceptions to which the principle did not apply. One of these was the Central Park, an institution forming no part of the ordinary functions of the Government, involving a period of construction which was not as yet expired. When Mr. HOFFMAN was upon the stump in 1866, (I remember it well, for I think I heard the speech through, I am not quite sure of that,) he expressly excepted the Central Park from the decisions made by the Democratic Party on that subject. At the same time, without referring further to that subject than I now do, I shall allude to what was the real strong governing objection to the system of Commissions. It was that the ordinary powers of Government were seized hold of by the party then dominant in Albany in the State Government, and that New-York, in its local affairs, was governed by the State, and not by its own people. No doubt there had been evils and abuses that led to that state of things. Now, Sir, what I want is, self-government for the people of the City of New-York to the largest fractional extent, and the criticism, which, it strikes me, this bill is in some degree subject to is this—that after the first appointment of these various officers, self-government in the people of the City of New-York is in abeyance for from four to eight years. Sir, by that bill the appointment of all these officers is to be made by a gentleman now in office. It is precisely as if in the bill it had read "not that the Mayor shall make these appointments, but the individual who today fills that office." On the 31st of December, by the provisions of this bill, his term of office will expire. Then, Sir, what will be the situation of his successors? For two years he will have no power whatever over the administration of the government over which he is the nominal head. All these functionaries survive him. Their terms go beyond his terms, and he has not the power to remove them; not the power to enforce any practical responsibility as against them. He is a mere cipher. Then, Sir, at the end of two years another election takes place, another Mayor is elected. Still these officers extend their terms clear beyond this, the shortest of them being for four years and the longest of them for eight years, many of them five. Sir, I say in all kindness and deference, this is not self-government; for the next five years it is a government in which the people will have no voice, none whatever, for that long period. The act proceeds in the same way in which the acts creating Commissions have done. A gentleman is designated who makes these appointments. To all practical intents and purposes they are Commissions, just as under the old system. Now, Sir, I think it ought to be remedied; I think it can be remedied. Take, for instance, the Department of Public Works. Under the Republican system of Commissioners, the Street Department and the Croton Board have been reserved to the control of the City authorities. They stand as under the old system anterior to the time when these Commissioners began to be formed. The Mayor has the power to remove them with the consent of the Board of Aldermen under this bill, and that power is obliterated. At present the Aldermen, by a two-thirds vote, have the power to remove. Under this act that power is obliterated. They cannot be appointed without confirmation. Under this bill that power is obliterated. Now, Sir, this is not self-government. What do you have? You have an Executive denuded of executive power. The Mayor has no power on these functionaries except to impeach them, and all experience has shown that that is a dilatory and insufficient resource, not to be relied on in the ordinary administration of the Government. I think that the bill would be more conformable to sound maxims of Government if corrected in this respect. This charter is deficient in another respect, in that it makes the election of charter officers coincident with that of the State and Federal officers. The municipal election of a million of people is of sufficient importance to be dealt with by itself, and by so doing you avoid the mixing of municipal interests with State and national interests. What I object to in this bill is that you have a Mayor without any executive power; you have a Legislature without legislative power; you have elections without any power in the people to affect the Government for the period during which these officers are appointed. It is not a popular Government; it is not a responsible Government; it is a Government beyond the control and independent of the will of the people. That the Mayor should have real and substantial power is the theory we have been discussing for the last four or five years. It is the theory upon which we have carried on our controversies against our adversaries. Ater a period of twenty years, for the first time, the political party to which I belong possess all the power of the Government. I have a strong and anxious desire that it should make the City of New-York a Government popular in its form.

Mr. Chairman, I am not afraid of the stormy sea of popular liberty. I still trust the people. We no doubt have fallen upon evil times. We no doubt have had many occasions for distrust and alarm, but I still believe that in the activity generated by the effectual participation in the administration of the Government you would have more purity and more safety than under the system to which we have been accustomed. It is in the stagnation of bureaus and commissions that evils and abuses exist. The storms that disturb the atmosphere clear and purify it. It will be so in politics and municipal administration if we will only trust the people.

Mr. Chairman, this Committee and this legislative body may render a service to the people such as falls to the lot of few, such as will be a service to them and an honor to you. I hope, Sir, that with your best facilities applied to this subject you may achieve results that will be satisfactory to all.

Mr. JOSEPH F. DALY, for the Citizens' Association and in behalf of the signers of a petition representing, he said, one-fifth of the taxable property of the City, advocated the immediate passage of the charter, and said its adoption would raise the credit and reputation of New-York greatly at home and abroad. It appeared to him and the association he represented, to be an unqualified assertion of the doctrine of local self-government, and as such would be gladly received by the people of New-York without distinction of party. He thought one of the most admirable features of the bill was the provision for the election of a superior Board of the Common Council upon a general ticket, which, he said, would secure the election of a better class of men than those who are now in the Council. He also highly approved the provisions for the consolidation of the Street Commissioners Department and the Croton Aqueduct Board into a Board of Public Works, and opposed the consolidation of the Wharves and Piers Department with the Board of Public Works, which had been advocated by a previous speaker. He eulogized Mayor HALL, who, he said, possessed the confidence of the people, and might safely be trusted with the great power of appointment, to be conferred by this charter. He also approved the provision for trying charges against city officers in the Court of Common Pleas, and stated that Mr. PETER COOPER had said that if it contained nothing else the bill ought to pass for that provision alone. Referring to some of the criticisms of Mr. GREELEY and others, he said that the charter was not the fit place to put the repeal of the sectarian school appropriations, and that a provision in it, abolishing the Board of Surervisors would be absolutely void. And as to the General Election Law, asked for by Mr. GREELEY, no general law on that subject, he said could be be placed in a City charter, which in the eye of the Constitution was merely a private bill like the charter of a company.

ANDREW H. GREEN urged that the Central Park being a distinct work, and having been so far encouraged upon a certain plan, should be left in the same hands as at present.

Hon. THOMAS C. FIELDS said he had observed that it was very difficult to get a quorum of the Central Park Commission at any meeting, and he expressed the opinion that it would be wise to place it under control of the Mayor like other Departments. The Committee then went into executive session.

WASHINGTON.

The Alabama Claims—Nominations—The Senate Army Bill—The Tariff.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The State Department has advices that the British Government desires again to discuss the claims arising out of the *Alabama* question. Lord CLARENDON would prefer that Mr. FISH should propose the terms of settlement, and make an offer to that effect. The Secretary of State is of the opinion that better terms can be agreed upon by waiting than by an immediate action, and, although anxious that an amicable and speedy conclusion should be reached in regard to the present differences, he prefers to allow matters for the time being to remain as an open question.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent in today:

Joseph Hobson, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Iowa; Morris Friedsam, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of New-York, vice A. Willman, declined; Albert J. Lowry, to be Postmaster at Placerville, Cal.; Thomas D. Davis, to be Postmaster at Beverly, Mass.; Moses Hallett, to be Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Colorado.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means has agreed to strike out of the Tariff bill the following items:

On vessels of cast-iron, not otherwise provided for, and on andirons, sodirons, tailors' and hatters' irons, stoves and stove plates of cast-iron, 1¼ cents per pound; on cast-iron steam, gas or water pipes, 1¼ cents per pound; on all other castings of iron, not otherwise provided for, 35 cents ad valorem.

This will leave the duty on those items the same as it is under the present law, which is considerably less than those rates.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, April 4.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, presented a memorial from prominent members of the Orthodox Society of Friends of Indiana, setting forth that the Society had since 1807 carried on a missionary work among the Shawnee Indians, and that the lands occupied in the work now amounted to 320 acres, and were worth about $15,000 or $20,000 and asking that a deed be made to them for this land that they may continue their missionary and reform works upon it. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

THE LATE GEN. THOMAS.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the order of arrangements to be observed in the memorial services in honor of the late Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, which had been agreed upon by the presiding officers of both Houses.

It provides for a meeting of Senators and Representatives in the hall of the House on Tuesday evening, and the appointment of a joint committee of six Senators and seven Representatives to attend the funeral.

The Vice-President announced Senators Wilson, Cameron, Trumbull, Thayer, Warner and Casserly as the Committee to represent the Senate at the funeral of Major-Gen. THOMAS.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. EDMUNDS—To regulate judicial proceedings and for other purposes. [He said the bill had been prepared by a United States District Court Judge, at whose request he had introduced it without committing himself in its favor.]

By Mr. FLANAGAN—To incorporate the Southern Pacific Railway Company, and granting the right of way from the Rio Grande to San Diego, Cal.

By Mr. FENTON—To provide for an American line of mail and emigrant passenger steam-ships between New-York and Copenhagen and other Scandinavian ports.

By Mr. CORBETT—For a survey of the Columbia River, in the State of Oregon and Washington Territory.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported with amendment the House joint resolution for the return of evidence of honorable discharge to officers; also without amendment the House joint resolution authorizing the supply of arms for instruction and practice to certain colleges and universities; also adversely the bill granting the Presidio reservation to the City of San Francisco for a public park. The latter bill was indefinitely postponed.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

At 1 o'clock the Senate took up the Georgia bill.

Mr. STEWART moved to strike out the Bingham amendment.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment authorizing the continuation of the present Legislature for two years from its reorganization in January last, provided the clause of the State Constitution on the subject shall never be exercised to extend any official term beyond the regular constitutional period, and the Legislature to consent to this condition before the act shall take effect.

Mr. WILLEY said the attempt to thrust the Federal arm forward into the future to dictate to a State what it shall or shall not do, was the initiation of a process which must sooner or later absorb in Congress the whole powers of the States.

Mr. STEWART argued that Georgia should either be kept out under military rule, or the present loyal State organization should be given sufficient time to establish itself and provide the means for a fair election when it came.

Mr. HOWARD thought the interests of the country required the intervention of the Federal power to prevent Georgia from passing into the hands of a party influenced by revengeful motives toward the Union Party.

Mr. A. G. THURMAN asked whether the Senator meant to assert that a majority of the electors of Georgia were opposed to the Radical Party?

Mr. HOWARD replied that, according to the best information he had received, he was not only satisfied that a majority of the voters of Georgia were opposed to the so-called Radical Party, but were opposed to the Government of the United States.

Mr. A. G. THURMAN—Does the Senator then propose to reject the provision in the State Constitution which makes those men voters?

Mr. HOWARD did not propose to reject any such thing; he proposed to have the State Government in the hands of a loyal majority, and not in the hands of a disloyal traitor minority.

Mr. A. G. THURMAN said if he understood the logic of his friend it was this: The Constitution of Georgia gave to a body of men, who are in a majority in that State, the right to vote. Those men were opposed, his friend said, even to the Government of the United States. His friend was not willing they should have the control of affairs in Georgia; but he did not propose to touch the Constitution, but simply to give the minority of the electors under that Constitution the rule and dominion over the majority.

Mr. HOWARD replied that his proposition was that the present Legislature, which was loyal by a large majority, should remain in possession of the power of the State for the present as a means of security, a means of preserving the peace of Georgia, and of preventing the necessity, which might yet arise in another case, for the intervention of the military power of the United States to put down a rebellion within the State. He then argued to show that the proposed continuance of the terms of the present State officers was contemplated in the State Constitution.

Mr. A. G. THURMAN opposed the amendment of Mr. WILSON, as a greater stretch of power than had yet been claimed in any of the reconstruction measures, as its purpose was to continue men in office for two years, not by the votes of the people, but by an act of Congress.

Mr. SHERMAN replied at length to his colleague, (THURMAN,) whose statements he regarded as an apology for the Kuklux Klans.

Without concluding his remarks, Mr. SHERMAN yielded the floor for a motion to go into Executive Session, which being adopted, the doors were closed for fifteen minutes, and then at 4:50 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota, presented various resolutions of the Minnesota Legislature in favor of reduction of postage rates between the United States and Sweden and Norway and Denmark, and in reference to the Indians, public lands, &c.

IMPORTANT GENERAL ELECTION BILL.

Mr. HEATON introduced a bill to fix the time for the election of representatives and delegates to Congress in all the States and Territories on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1872, and every second year thereafter.

Mr. SCOFIELD moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—yeas 40, nays 119. The bill was then passed under suspension of the rules by a vote of 114 to 40.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT CLERKSHIPS.

Mr. BANKS moved to suspend the rules so as to put on its passage the Senate joint resolution for the appointment of an Examiner of Claims for the State Department, and for additional clerks.

Mr. DAWES objected to this first step to increase expenditures and to create new officers. The rules were not suspended.

THE ONEIDA DISASTER.

Mr. MAYNARD introduced a joint resolution in reference to the sinking of the United States steamer *Oneida*, by collision with the British steamer *Bombay*, off the port of Yokohama; directing the Secretary of the Navy to order an inquiry to be made into the particulars, with a view to ascertain the responsibility for the collision, and the consequent destruction of life, and to report the same to Congress.

Mr. SCHENCK suggested the modification of the resolution so as to make the investigation extend to the conduct of the Captain of the *Bombay*.

The resolution was accordingly modified and passed.

IMPROVEMENT OF HARBORS AND RIVERS

Mr. CONGER offered a resolution

Declaring that the policy of the Government adopted in 1824, and since that time pursued, of aiding in the improvement of rivers and harbors has been of great advantage to the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests, and should be adhered to, but that in the present financial condition of the country only such appropriations for that purpose should be made as are necessary to preserve and keep in repair the public works already completed or those in process of construction, or such works as add greatly to the facilities of commerce, cheaper transportation, or provide harbors of refuge, or such improvements of a general character or special importance that would suffer materially from postponement or suspension. Adopted.

THE TROUBLES IN RICHMOND.

Mr. SCHENCK rose to move to go into Committee on the Tariff bill, but yielded to Mr. PORTER for him to offer a resolution

Reciting that the orders and decrees of the United States Circuit Courts for Virginia are sought to be nullified by the counter orders of the State Courts, and are forcibly resisted by certain pretended usurping persons who have, by force, taken possession of the municipal offices in Richmond, under a State law that has been decided by the Circuit Courts to be in conflict with the Constitution of Virginia; also, reciting that the Governor, Legislature and Judiciary have entered into a conspiracy to destroy the Constitution of the State, and to deny contemptuously, and to resist forcibly the execution of the orders of the United States Circuit Court, and instructing the Reconstruction Committee to inquire into the facts and report what legislation is necessary to put down the rebellion [laughter on the Democratic side] and to maintain the authority of the National Government in Virginia.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, objected.

Mr. PORTER moved to suspend the rules for the introduction and adoption of the resolution.

Mr. BROOKS moved that the House adjourn, and called for the yeas and nays, remarking that if time was to be wasted that was a safer way of wasting it.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. SCHENCK said that as the resolution was going to cause delay, he must insist on the gentleman from Virginia withdrawing it.

Mr. PORTER accordingly withdrew the resolution.

THE OBSEQUIES OF GEN. THOMAS

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Vice-President of the United States and of himself on the arrangements to be made by both Houses in regard to the obsequies of Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS. The report proposes a meeting in the House hall, at 8 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, to be presided over by Gen. COX, Secretary of the Interior, to be under the supervision of the officers who served with Major-Gen. THOMAS, and to be attended by some Senators and Representatives; also that a joint committee of six Senators and seven Representatives be appointed to attend the funeral of Gen. THOMAS.

Mr. SCHENCK moved the adoption of the report, which was agreed to.

The Speaker appointed the following Committee on the part of the House: Messrs. Logan, Garfield, Banks, Slocum, Washburn of Wisconsin, Randall and Stokes.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House then went into Committee on the Tariff bill, Mr. WHEELER in the chair.

Sugar.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK the item as to raw or Muscovado sugar was amended so as to read "On all raw or Muscovado sugar, and on all other sugar not above No. 12 Dutch Standard in color, two cents per pound." Adopted.

Mr. SHELDON, of Louisiana, moved to make the duty on raw sugars two and a half, instead of two cents per pound. The amendment, and a general one on all the sugar items offered by Mr. ALLISON, were discussed at considerable length by Messrs. Allison, Schenck, Kelley, Sheldon of Louisiana, Kerr, Maynard and Hooper.

Mr. WOOD moved to limit the reduction of duty on sugar to that which is the product of countries in which involuntary servitude or human slavery does not exist. He said that the Committee of Ways and Means was absolutely offering a premium to slave labor. Spain had been declaring that she intended to abolish slavery in Cuba, but this tariff would induce her to retain it.

Mr. SCHENCK admitted that there was some force in the suggestion that a tariff should be levied with such discrimination as not to encourage slavery abroad. He was not disposed, however, to undertake to effect the political or social condition of another country in an indirect way in reference to slavery, when they had had such a hard scuffle with the Democratic Party to get rid of it at home. That party had stood by slavery so manfully, so constantly, so persistently, in season and out of season, in any attack made upon it, that the country had had much trouble in clearing its skirts of the great crime; but having got rid of it, it was a little too soon to start out in an attempt to reform the rest of the world indirectly, through a tariff system especially, he thought it would be well for some gentlemen "to tarry awhile in Jericho" till their anti-slavery beards were grown, before they undertook to fight in that cause.

Mr. WOOD said the gentleman's reply had satisfied him (Mr. WOOD) that all the professions of that gentleman and of his political friends in favor of freedom and of the extension of the right of suffrage and of giving governmental favors and boons to the African, were confined exclusively to the United States, for electioneering purposes. He wished it distinctly understood that he was giving members on the other side the opportunity to show whether they were really the friends of the black man or not.

The vote being taken on the amendment, Mr. WOOD called for a count on the negative side, remarking that he would like to see the friends of slavery. [laughter;] and on the negative vote being taken, he remarked that Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania, was the friend of slavery. [Laughter.]

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Washington Territory, moved to extend the two cents per pound item from sugars not above No. 12 Dutch Standard to sugars not above No. 15. After discussion the amendment was rejected.

Mr. WINANS moved to amend by making the duties on all sugars two cents per pound, and argued that as a uniform and specific duty was imposed on all grades of tea and coffee, the same policy should be pursued as to sugar. Rejected.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved to impose a uniform tax of two and a quarter cents per pound on all sugars. Rejected.

After further discussion the vote was taken on Mr. SHELDON'S amendment making the duty on raw sugars two and a half cents per pound, and it was rejected.

The vote was then taken on Mr. ALLISON'S amendment to make the clause read: "On all sugar not above No. 12 Dutch Standard in color, two and a half cents per pound," and it was rejected.

The Committee went on to the next item in the bill—Clarified sugar, three cents per pound.

Mr. ALLISON moved to reduce it to two and a half cents per pound, stating that one-half cent per pound was all the distinction the refiners themselves asked, between the raw and the refined sugars. Mr. SCHENCK said that was the fact, but that that was one-half cent added to three cents per pound on raw sugar and not to two cents per pound.

Mr. SMITH, of Oregon, moved to reduce the duty on clarified sugar to two and a quarter cents per pound, and argued that the discrimination of one cent between the raw and the refined sugars was in the interest of the refiners only.

After considerable discussion Mr. GARFIELD remarked that the question of the amount of discrimination between the raw and the clarified sugars resolved itself into a question of the relative cost of both. If the clarified sugar cost fifty per cent. more than the raw sugar, then the difference in the duty might probably be fifty per cent., as proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. JUDD inquired whether one per cent. was necessary to pay the refiner for the labor bestowed on the raw sugar?

Mr. MARSHALL remarked that one-eighth and one-quarter cent per pound paid the refiners for their work on the raw sugar, and argued that to give the refiners this additional one per cent. would throw the whole sugar importing trade into the hands of the refiners. He should therefore sustain the amendment offered by Mr. ALLISON.

Mr. MAYNARD argued that the refusal of this discriminating duty between clarified and raw sugars would throw the business of refining into the hands of the English refiners, and said that the waste in refining was twenty-seven per cent. The differential duty of one cent, therefore, was not too great.

Mr. LOGAN remarked that the loss in refining was as large in foreign countries as in this country.

Mr. BURCHARD argued that the duty on clarified sugars should be reduced either to two and three-quarters or two and a half cents.

Without disposing of the clause, and with the amendments still pending, the Committee rose.

A NAVAL ENGINEER REINSTATED.

On motion of Mr. SCOFIELD the Senate joint resolution authorizing the reappointment of WM. POLLARD in the Engineer Corps of the Navy was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

At 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

ROME.

The Question of Infallibility—A Bourbon Prince—An Exposition—Pius IX.—The Council—The Carnival Season.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Friday, March 4, 1870.

We do not know how it may fare finally with the question of the Pope's infallibility, but if there be any truth in rumor, not a few of the Fathers are in favor of winding up the Council and going home. That there will be an adjournment as the warm season approaches is pretty certain. The risk would be great, of fatal consequences, exposing so many not accustomed to the climate to the perils of a Roman Summer, and the death already of more than a dozen members of the Council, has been for the rest a serious warning. Whether a vacation would help or hinder the plans of the managers of the Council it is not easy to say, but certain it is, that a pretty strong determination is manifested on the part of those not in favor of the new article of faith to maintain their opinions. The bark of St. Peter threatens to be stranded; or, to use another figure, perhaps it would be better to say that it is beating against a hard rock. Infallibility has been sung in the ear of the world so long as to become tiresome. It begins to look like one of those bubbles which blown beyond due limits, suddenly burst into thin air. Indeed, in the Kingdom of Italy, whatever respect may be felt for the Council itself, enough falls under our observation to show that the question of the Pope's infallibility is hardly taken seriously. It is made a joke of and is the subject of banter, and before long, like any other passing sensation, may be turned to account by people in trade, by giving a new name to articles of merchandise. A wide-awake shop-keeper might make his fortune by putting in his window a genuine "infallibility" hat, under-shirt, waistcoat or boots. Here, indeed, it would be no joke, for joking is not allowed except by the Pope. Many pleasantries of speech are indulged by the Holy Father, which are repeated with much relish by the priests, as proofs that the old man, or gentleman as indeed he is, has not lost any of the vivacity which accompanies well-preserved physical health. We like PIUS IX. all the better for his gayety, for the more he acts like other people, the more he is put into sympathy with common mortals, and becomes one of us. As for his physical part, to the common eye there is not yet apparent the slightest sign of decay.

A BOURBON PRINCE.

FRANCIS V., the Ex-Duke of Modena, has arrived here, and is made much of. Probably no one of the Bourbon Princes is more highly esteemed by those around the Pope, both for past services and his readiness to give new proofs of fidelity. It is the first time that Pope and Prince have met for thirteen years. When PIUS IX. made his famous journey to the North of Italy in 1857, he paid FRANCIS V. a visit in his capital City of Modena. The then Sovereign, to give an example of Royal subservience to the Papacy not unworthy of the olden time, lent his State coach to the Pontiff, and on horseback trotted along by the side of the carriage as the cortége entered the city. When the Pope alighted at the Cathedral, the Sovereign descended from his horse, opened the door of the carriage and helped the Pontiff out. The leading Catholic organ repeats the story and applauds the act, and looks back, with eyes full of tears, to the dear time, now forever gone, when St. Peter's successor and the Church's Chief Vicar could put his foot on the bended neck of Kings, or turn Kings to real use, by having them to hold his stirrup. The Ex-Duke comes to Rome leading by the hand the child Prince of ASTURIAS, to receive from the Pope, his godfather, his first communion. The publication of the *Osservatore Romano* was stopped by an order from the Pope for a few days, and everybody was wondering what offense this most obsequious organ had committed to incur such a visitation of sovereign displeasure. It soon came out that the journal had printed the report of the plan laid at Lyons by the guardians of the Spanish Prince-heir to get him into his mother's—or, as we commonly say, his mother country. These deposed absolute Princes, who make of Rome their audience chamber, still cling to the hope of a reaction; but how in the world it is to be brought about, it requires more than their knowledge of the actual condition and tendencies of public feeling in Europe, to show. They may be profound students of the passions and follies of men, and of the blunders which misdirected aspirations lead men to commit, but the most confident calculations are made upon the turn of events in Spain. The bubbling cauldron of politics in that country does not give out an odor to make us sure that the people are to be fed with a nourishing beverage.

AN EXPOSITION.

There is an Exposition now open in Rome which is dividing with the Council the interest of foreigners and natives, both lay and clerical. The vast *locale*, within the inclosure formed by what is left of of the ruins of the Baths of Diocletian, is a collection of structures used for various purposes, the principal of which is the Certosa Convent and the Church of Santa Maria degli Angeli, formed by MICHAEL ANGELO out of the great Pinaccotheca of the ruined Baths. The place is not inconvenient, although it is somewhat removed from the center of Rome. The exhibition itself is a very respectable one, and contains many objects worthy of more than the passing notice which there is only space here to give. Complaint is made that the French have been allowed too much space, and permitted to become almost the directors of a display of merchandise for which they are trying to find a market. On first thought Rome seems the last place in the world in which to hold an exhibition, as its name is in no way associated with industry or commerce, and as for works of art, the whole city is a museum forever open to all the world.

THE POPE.

The Pope made one of his ceremonious visits, which always attract a crowd, to the Church of the Gesu a day or two ago. Before it was over, there was an unusual amount of foot-kissing, one of the rare privileges which the faithful, more especially those of high degree, are permitted to enjoy, and a record of which always goes into the official journal of the day after. On Ash Wednesday the Pontiff came down into St. Peter's for the solemn ceremony of the first day of Lent. After putting on Pontifical robes, he proceeded to bless the ashes, which were afterward scattered on him by Cardinal WHITEBREAD, the first Penitentiary of the Church. They were then received by the Cardinals, by the Ex-Duke of MODENA, the young Prince of ASTURIAS, the Ex-Duke of PARMA, the Prince CHARLES, younger son of the late Grand Duke of TUSCANY, and his mother, the widow; the Senator of Rome, and so on down through the small fry of Patriarchs, Bishops, heads of colleges, and whoever else had their names written in the privileged list of the day. The sacred ceremony ended, the Cardinal Penitentiary, assisted by the Pope, chanted the Mass, after which Father 'LANDOLINA preached a sermon in Latin for the benefit of those who could understand, extolling the fête of the day.

THE COUNCIL.

As for the Council, that must not be overlooked, although there is little in its proceedings at the moment to make note of. While the general reunions are suspended, the fathers keep themselves busy by meeting frequently in committee, and the Cardinal Chiefs of Deputation (so-called) are active in keeping the Pope informed of the minutest detail of what is going on in these informal reunions. New *postulata* multiply, and among the most important that I notice in the published list is the proposition made by a considerable number of the Council members, that the election of Bishops be taken from the hands of Governments, and left, as in Germany, to the Canons of Cathedrals. It is currently reported that the Pope will hold a consistory during the present month, at which several Cardinals will be created to fill some of the vacancies which have long existed. There is less and less freedom in Rome. Not only the mouths of eminent members of the Council are stopped, when their utterances run counter to predetermined plans, but the right of such prelates to print their opinions in Rome is cut off. You will have noticed that the very trustworthy *Journal des Debats*, has within a few days, given as a fact, that one of the leading French Bishops, understood to be of Orleans, Monseigneur DUPANLOUP, has so little confidence in the Roman Post-office, that lately, in writing upon important matters connected with the Council to official coadjutors in France, he sent his communication into the Italian Kingdom to be committed to the post at Florence. Several of the Florence newspapers have correspondents here, and one of them informs me that the letters are never addressed directly to the journal to which they are written, but go to some banker or person of title not connected with political affairs. Hardly any journal of the Italian Kingdom is allowed to come within the walls of Rome, as nearly all of them criticise with great freedom almost everything that is done here.

THE CARNIVAL SEASON.

The Carnival of Rome has run down to so near nothing as hardly to have a claim to be mentioned. Those who can go back a good many years, remember it as the great wild recreation, most eagerly looked forward to by foreigners making their way to Rome. It is all changed now, and nobody must expect to see anything but a miserably lean skeleton of the former fat and gay buffoon, rattling his bones up and down the Corso.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Rev. Mr. Hepworth and Brownson's Review.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of last week I called on Rev. Mr. HEPWORTH to verify an extract which he quoted as having appeared in *Brownson's Review*. In the TIMES of yesterday he puts in his answer, which is as follows:

"This sentence I copied from a book entitled *Pope or President*. It is to be found on page 173, and in a foot-note accredited to *Brownson's Review*. The fact that this remarkable sentence appeared in the said *Review*, has not, to my knowledge, been denied. I cannot at this moment put my hand on a copy of *Brownson*, but if 'A Catholic' cares to deny that any such words appeared in the *Review*, I will get the book and make ample quotations."

This is his explanation. Now, not to waste time in idle words, I will go back to the TIMES of Sunday, March 27, and compare his original assertion with the above explanation. Here it is:

"In Mr. BROWNSON'S *Review*, and for many years this *Review* was one of the most important organs of Catholicism in this country, I find this very remarkable statement, which I read to my congregation as corroborative of what I had said previously: 'The Church is a kingdom and a power, and as such must have a supreme chief (Pope,) *and this authority is to be exercised over States as well as individuals. If the Pope directed the Roman Catholics of this country to overthrow the Constitution, sell the nationality of the country, and annex it as a dependent province to Napoleon the Little, they would be bound to obey.*'"

Will the reader please remark that here Mr. HEPWORTH distinctly states that in *Brownson's Review* "I find this very remarkable statement, which I read to my congregation as corroborative of what I had said previously," &c. Would any one, after reading the above sentence, come to any other conclusion than that Mr. HEPWORTH was actually reading from *Brownson's Review*, when he was in reality reading from *Pope or President?* Is this telling the truth? Had he said he found the extract in a foot note in that worthless book, the offspring of Know-nothingism, I should not have noticed it, as I supposed no intelligent or truth-loving man would think of putting any faith in its quotations or assertions.

I now positively deny that the paragraph quoted by Mr. HEPWORTH ever appeared in *Brownson's Review*, and I call on Mr. HEPWORTH for proof. I want no second-hand quotations; let us go to the fountain-head. There is no need of Mr. HEPWORTH quoting from the Syllabus, or trying to dodge the question by side issues. He has slandered a distinguished American publicist, and he must either prove his assertion, or, failing to do so, as a minister of the Gospel, he is bound to apologize.

A CATHOLIC.

MONDAY, April 4, 1870.

American Claims to Estates in England—Naturalization and Alien Laws.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The strangest and most extravagant delusions seem to exist among my countrymen on the subject of claims (real or supposed) to property in England believed to have belonged to their ancestors. Although an American, I have been for some years established in the practice of the law in London, and I have been literally overwhelmed of late with applications from claimants of this kind: while, during a brief visit (which I am now making) to this country, I have received letters from a great number of persons, asking for information about such claims, or requesting me to undertake the prosecution of them; and this I am generally asked to do at my own risk and cost, looking for remuneration to "the inevitable success of the claim."

The infatuation on this subject amounts to an absolute disease; and that disease seems just now to be epidemic in a very violent form. I think it might be designated as the "English claim fever," or the "British estate rash." In some cases the patients are afflicted with the wildest paroxysms of delirium. They rave of nothing less than millions of pounds sterling; (one lady writes it thus: "3,000,000 lbs.!") of titles of nobility, and of landed estates covering half a county—all of which are to be obtained and forwarded "by return of mail," or thereabouts, after deducting professional fees. The most boundless credulity exists, even among persons of some education, not only as to the existence of such property and estates, but as to the perfect ease with which possession of them is to be obtained. People, apparently rational in other matters, really believe that vast estates are actually waiting to be claimed by them, and that little more than a simple assertion of their claim is necessary to its complete and immediate success.

I should not obtrude myself upon the public notice in reference to this subject, if I had not received such almost numberless applications in connection with it, or if I did not think it really one of very considerable public interest—the more so by reason of the fact that many persons calling themselves "genealogists," or "foreign claim-agents," are trading upon the credulity of great numbers of our countrymen, and obtaining large sums of money for the purpose of prosecuting imaginary or obsolete claims to property which either never had any existence, or has long since passed beyond the reach of the present claimants; and respecting which many of these "agents" do not, in fact, make any investigation whatever in England; but, after a certain lapse of time, and after supplying a certain amount of fabricated "information," (which is "favorable" just so long as fresh supplies of funds can be obtained from the claimants,) they acquaint their expectant clients with the "fact" that the discovery of some flaw in the pedigree, or of the destruction or mutilation of some ancient record, has, suddenly and unexpectedly proved absolutely fatal to a claim "which, but for this (trifling) obstacle, must inevitably have been successful!"

Of course I do not mean to say that among the many claims of this sort there are not some which are well-founded and susceptible of being successfully prosecuted; and some others which have sufficient apparent foundation to be worth the trouble of thorough investigation, but they form a small minority of the whole; and claimants cannot be too much on their guard against delusive representations from others, as well as against the exaggerations of their own over-sanguine hopes. On the other hand, however, it is a matter of very considerable interest to those whose claims have any real foundation to be told that one very formidable obstacle to the prosecution of the claims of Americans to landed property in England is about to be removed.

The Royal Commissioners appointed by the Queen, some two or three years since, to examine the whole question of the English Alien and Naturalization laws, made their report to Her Majesty last year, and a bill founded on that report is now before Parliament, and will, no doubt, "become law," without material modifications during the present session. Among the Commissioners were the Earl of CLARENDON, Mr. Baron BRAMWELL and Mr. RUSSELL GURNEY—the first being one of the ablest and most liberal of English statesmen—the second, one of the soundest and shrewdest of English Judges, and both noted for their kindly personal feeling toward our country and our countrymen; while Mr. GURNEY, the Recorder of London, has a judicial reputation second to that of but few of the Judges of those "Superior Courts," to the bench of which it is well-known that he declines to be elevated. There is no doubt that the large and wise liberality with which the Commission has treated the whole question of alienage and naturalization is attributable, in a great degree, to the presence of these eminent men among its members. Not only does their report (as well as the bill founded upon it) sweep away entirely the antiquated and impracticable doctrine of "[illegible]," and permit British subjects to divest themselves of their allegiance to the British crown and transfer it to another [illegible] makes a further and scarcely less [illegible] change in the hitherto inflexible rule of English law, by allowing aliens to take, hold and transmit landed property in Great Britain, in the same manner and with the same rights and privileges as if they were natural born subjects of the Queen. This change is the more remarkable and more creditable to the genuine liberality of sentiment of the Commissioners, inasmuch as it goes beyond even our own concession to aliens in this particular—there being few, if any, of our States in which aliens are not more or less restricted in their dealings with real estate. It is to be remarked, however, that the system now about to be adopted in Great Britain has long existed in France, without having given over the soil of that country to foreigners; a result which alarmists of all nations have hitherto declared to be the inevitable consequence of such a breaking down of the "ancient barriers."

The effect of this change of law upon the rights of American claimants to lands in England is as important as it is obvious. Hitherto, an American citizen claiming landed property in Great Britain, by right of inheritance, found his claim completely barred by the fact of his alienage; but this impediment to the assertion of his hereditary rights will shortly be removed by the legislation now in progress above referred to. I trust that these statements and explanations respecting matters of no slight international importance, and in regard to which I am constantly receiving applications from every class of our fellow-citizens, may possess interest enough for your readers to warrant me in offering them for publication.

R. DE TRACY GOULD.

WEDNESDAY, March 30, 1870.

CURRENT NOTES.

Connecticut seems to have set its JEWELL back.

The claim of Indiana on the General Government for about $481,000, growing out of MORGAN's raid, has been allowed.

The Toronto *Globe* thinks that, at least so far as Canada is concerned, unity in diversity is better than diversity in uniformity.

The Republicans of Washington Territory will hold their Territorial Convention in Vancouver on Thursday, April 21.

The Ohio House of Representatives on Friday adopted, by a unanimous vote, the Senate joint resolutions of respect to the memory of Gen. THOMAS.

A member of the Maryland House of Delegates declared on Saturday that he would never vote to strike the word white from anything as long as he lived.

The Police of Baltimore arrested a man giving his name as DELIREOUS STARK, on Saturday. It is alleged that liquor makes STARK stark mad, and that he then upsets the dinner table and abuses his wife and children.

The colored people of Piqua, Ohio, are to be awakened by the firing of cannon at 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning, 13th inst., that they may get up and celebrate the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.

JOSEPH BARTLETT, Esq., for many years editor of the Bangor (Me.) *Jeffersonian*, and Register of Probate for Penobscot County, died in Bangor on Friday evening. He was a strong thinker and vigorous writer.

The pneumatic car made another trial trip in New-Orleans a few nights ago, which was much more satisfactory than the previous ones. It ran about two miles to the entire satisfaction of all interested.

The case of EDWARD and WILLIAM H. KIMBERLY *vs.* BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, continued from the November term, 1869, is under peremptory rule for trial in the United States Circuit Court in Baltimore to-morrow.

A Georgian, who expresses the opinion that ALEX. H. STEPHENS would like to return to public life, tells him that the opportunity which he had upon the close of the war, of becoming the greatest and best-beloved man in the country, the apostle of peace, has passed.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican*, laboring under the impression that the entire Yankee nation turns pale and starts back with affright at the very mention of the name of ROBERT TOOMBS, wishes him dragged forth from his obscurity and sent out to meet and vanquish the cohorts of Radicalism.

A Boston writer comes to the defense of women against the current notion that they are peculiarly addicted to gossip, alleging that in a country grocery store, among barrels of molasses and piles of salt fish, more gossip is talked by men in one evening than is heard in all the farm-houses of the town.

Returns from half the State of Tennessee give 49,500 majority for the new Constitution, the result of the vote thus far heard from being as follows: East Tennessee gives 7,946 for and 5,718 against; Middle Tennessee, 42,557 for and 8,465 against; West Tennessee, 16,097 for and 5,917 against. Total, 66,000 for the Constitution, and 17,100 against it.

Some Ohio papers think the "confession" of THOMAS D. CARR, that he had committed fourteen murders, was all bosh, and that he made up all the terrible stories of his various crimes out of pure bravado, even when he could hear the sound of the workmen's hammers as they were building the scaffold on which his miserable life was so speedily to end.

Judge ORR held Court in Spartanburg County, S. C., last week. A local paper said he was "essaying the herculean task of removing the accumulated mass of litigation from its Augean Issue Docket," and that it "had no doubt but the Alphean waters of a strong will and sound judgment" would render the labor much easier of accomplishment than it appeared to be.

A physician riding in a Boston street-car, one day last week, gave up his seat to an elderly lady, although she insisted she was not quite so old as he thought—only! And on further inquiry he found that she, Mrs. HANNAH CLARK, the only daughter of Lieut. ROLLINS, of Bunker Hill fame, is living frugally in Boston at the age of ninety-six, on an income of $43, the United States Government allowing her an annual pension of $48, which it costs $5 to collect in Boston.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* says that many of the negroes who have recently gone South from Virginia and North Carolina have been cheated and deceived by agents, who, after making up a train of emigrants, promising them $20 a month, with houses and food, leave them in the lurch before the party reaches its destination, and then the whole crowd is turned off the cars at the depot whither they were journeying, among strangers, houseless, moneyless, and without food. In this condition, bargains are made with them by Southern planters for almost nothing, leaving them in debt and doomed to work among strangers in a strange land.

In his message vetoing the bill for the incorporation of Chestertown, Md., because it confined the ballot to white male citizens, Gov. BOWIE said that, had the bill been submitted to him before the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, he would, of course, have signed it. He added: "Now that, since its passage by the General Assembly, but before it could have become a law by my signature, the franchise has been extended to the colored race by the Fifteenth Amendment, which our State laws will doubtless be amended to conform to, I am confident the General Assembly will desire to so amend the bill as to make its provisions compatible with those of the Federal Constitution, which article 2 of our own Bill of Rights declares shall be the supreme law of the State." The House sustained the veto by a vote of 42 to 16.

Smuggling Bay Oil—The Case of C. W. Purdy.

Commissioner SHIELDS took testimony, yesterday, in the case of CHARLES W. PURDY, the wholesale druggist of No. 156 William-street, charged with selling smuggled bay oil. Assistant District-Attorney PHELPS was present for the Government.

DAVID G. MCCARTIE, of New-Haven, testified that he was master of the brig *Rising Sun*; he sailed between Para, in Porto Rico, and New-York in 1869; he knew the defendant; he first saw him at the store of WHEELER, PATTERSON & Co., in William-street; he told the defendant he had twenty bottles of bay oil stored in Wall-street; he sold them to the defendant at $15 a bottle; he said he was under considerable expense in passing the Custom-house officers; that he sold the defendant twenty-one bottles, at $16 a bottle, in June, 1869; that he sold him twenty-one bottles at $16 a bottle in August, 1869; sold the defendant fifty-five bottles of oil in October, at $16 a bottle; sold him fifty bottles in November, at $16 50 a bottle; he never paid any duties on the oil; he smuggled it ashore in valises at night time.

The further examination was adjourned until Monday next, at 10½ o'clock.

THE TRIAL OF McFARLAND.

First Day's Proceedings in the Court of General Sessions—Difficulty in the Selection of Jurors—Only Five Sworn Thus Far.

The trial of DANIEL McFARLAND, charged with murder in the first degree in killing ALBERT D. RICHARDSON, was called on in the Court of General Sessions at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Five hours were spent in trying to impanel a jury, and five jurymen were secured when the Court adjourned. The Court-room was crowded with spectators, who manifested great interest in the proceedings, and a large crowd besieged the doors of the Court-room, unable to gain admission. District-Attorney GARVIN, Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWS and Judge NOAH DAVIS appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. JOHN GRAHAM, ELBRIDGE GERRY and CHARLES S. SPENCER for the defense. Recorder HACKETT is the presiding Judge on the occasion. During the greater part of the day Hon. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Jr., City Judge, occupied a seat on the Bench, taking no active part, however, in the proceedings. Mr. McFARLAND occupied a seat beside Mr. SPENCER, and preserved a dignified and staid demeanor, though he did not seem to be at all disconcerted or alarmed at the position in which he found himself. Beside him was seated his son, a bright, intelligent little fellow, about fourteen years of age, who appeared fully to realize the condition of affairs, and watched the progress of the paneling with a great degree of interest. Much of the time his father was conversing with him, and ever and anon the little fellow would shoot sharp, quick glances at the Court, the counsel and the parties who were being examined as to their competency to act as jurymen. Mr. McFARLAND looked well, but careworn. He was plainly but neatly dressed. Among the spectators were Mr. WILLIAM SAGE, the father of Mrs. McFARLAND, a tall, well-formed gentleman, slightly bald, with whiskers sprinkled with gray, who appeared to be somewhat agitated as the proceedings progressed. He toyed nervously with the rim of his black felt hat, and manifested an earnestness to hear everything that was said by either the Court or the counsel. Near him, cool, calm and collected, sat a brother of the late Mr. RICHARDSON, but no communication apparently was had between them. Several prominent citizens were scattered here and there among the audience, who watched the proceedings with deep interest.

When McFARLAND was brought to the bar Mr. GRAHAM addressed the Court as to the selection of triers to determine the qualifications of jurors. There were men in this community, he said, against whom there could not possibly be any cavil if called upon to act in this capacity, while there were others against whose employment the defense would be compelled, though unwillingly, to protest, and against whom they should protest if called as triers.

Recorder HACKETT suggested that counsel for the defense and the District-Attorney might come to a mutual understanding as to whom they would have to act as triers.

Mr. GRAHAM expressed his willingness to adopt this course, and a consultation was had between them, which resulted in the selection of two legal gentlemen, Messrs. HENRY MORRISON and WILLIAM EGGLESTON, who were forthwith sent for and upon arriving in Court were sworn as triers.

The first name called from the jury list was that of GODFRIED OCHSNER. He said that he had never served as a juryman, and that his knowledge of English was imperfect, whereupon he was excused from serving.

CHARLES WINGATE, Twenty-first Ward, insurance agent, an elderly gentleman, was next called and sworn as to competency, being challenged by Mr. GRAHAM for principal cause. He testified that he was not sixty years old; that he had heard of the homicide; had read accounts of it in the papers; had not formed any positive opinion as to the merits of the case; had simply read in the press the general facts as to the crime having been committed.

Mr. GRAHAM took exception to this answer. He had spoken of the homicide as a crime, and as there would probably be no dispute as to the identity of the party to whom the killing was attributable, this gentlemen, he thought, by assuming that it was a crime, was disqualified.

District-Attorney GARVIN said Mr. WINGATE had simply used the words "crime" and "killing" as synonymous.

The Court decided that the challenge had not been sustained.

Mr. GRAHAM then challenged "to the favor" on the grounds, first, that Mr. WINGATE had formed an opinion as to the guilt of the prisoner; second, that he had a personal bias against the prisoner; third, that he had a personal bias in favor of the prosecution; fourth, that he had a personal bias in favor of parties on the side of the prosecution who, during the progress of the trial, would be implicated.

Mr. WINGATE was then further examined, and testified that he never saw the late Mr. RICHARDSON; did not know what church he (RICHARDSON) was in the habit of attending; was acquainted with Rev. Dr. FROTHINGHAM; went to hear him preach occasionally; heard of the marriage-ceremony between Mrs. McFARLAND and RICHARDSON, which was performed at the Astor House; did not disapprove of Mr. FROTHINGHAM's connection with that matter; read accounts of the homicide in the TIMES and other papers; did not know anything as to the legality or illegality of the marriage; had no belief as to the culpability of the prisoner; could not say that his mind was as free from impressions concerning the matter as if he had never heard of the marriage ceremony; saw no impropriety in that marriage so far as he knew about it; gained no knowledge of the matter except from the newspapers; had no preconceived opinion with regard to it; felt perfectly indifferent, so far as he was aware, concerning the whole transaction.

Mr. GRAHAM then addressed the triers. He said that if the answers given were to be taken as true, Mr. WINGATE was the most extraordinary specimen of a man that ever tried to get on a jury. That a man could read an account of a transaction which had created so much excitement as this had created, in four different newspapers, and not be able to say what was the condition of his mind regarding it, counsel thought, was a thing altogether unprecedented. WINGATE had manifested an indecent zeal in trying to become a juryman in this cause. At his time of life and of matured humanity, when one's head was covered with silvery locks, it was usually the case that men shrank from the awfully-responsible duties devolving on them when called to determine an issue that periled the life of a fellow-man; they shrank from the position into which he sought to thrust himself; but the triers could see from his actions on the stand, from the manner in which his answers had been given, that WINGATE courted the responsibility of this momentous occasion. He thought that the triers would see at once the *animus* which, in this gentleman's case, was behind his answers, and which he had artfully sought, though unsuccessfully, to keep out of view, and would determine that he was not a fit man to sit on this jury, and have a voice in deciding what should be the fate of the prisoner, for there was evidently bias in his mind if he desired to get on the jury at all.

Recorder HACKETT charged the triers that the true rule for them to follow in this case was, to put the question to themselves; would they be willing, if placed in the prisoner's position, to have on the jury before which they were to be tried, men who had impressed them as this gentleman had done. They had heard the testimony, and it was for them to determine whether or not Mr. WINGATE had shown bias enough to warrant his exclusion.

After a short consultation Mr. MORRISON announced, on behalf of the triers, that they found the challenge to the favor not sustained—that the gentleman was indifferent.

Mr. SPENCER then challenged the gentleman peremptorily on the part of the defense, and Mr. WINGATE was told to stand aside.

EDMUND C. MARSHALL, Eighteenth Ward, produce dealer, was then called. On being sworn, he testified that he had both formed and expressed an opinion as to the culpability of the prisoner, and was told to stand aside.

CHARLES R. CARPENTER, Ninth Ward, flour dealer, the next called, was challenged for principal cause by Mr. GRAHAM. He testified that he had formed and expressed an opinion as to McFARLAND'S guilt or innocence; had no scruples of conscience as to finding a verdict of guilty where the punishment is death.

Mr. GRAHAM then withdrew his challenge for principal cause and challenged to the favor. It was the determination of the defense, he said, when they found men offered as jurors who were in a proper state of mind, plainly intending to act rightly, to put them in the jury-box, even though they themselves sought to be relieved from the duty and responsibility of trying this momentous issue. Probably every man in this community had, to some extent, formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of this prisoner; and so long as there was no bias shown by the party presented, they did not wish to exclude him, even though an opinion had been formed, whether it makes for or against McFARLAND.

The District-Attorney renewed the challenge for principal cause on the ground that Mr. CARPENTER avowed that he had expressed an opinion as to the merits of this case.

In answer to Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. CARPENTER said that his opinion was formed in consequence of what he saw in the newspapers; but if the evidence showed him that anything he had so read was not true he had no preconceived opinion; he would render a verdict strictly in accordance with the evidence, no matter what impression may be on his mind now.

Mr. GRAHAM.—We take him. We think a citizen like this ought to be a juror.

The DISTRICT ATTORNEY—I ask your Honor's opinion; he says he has expressed an opinion.

Mr. GRAHAM desired to be heard on this question. The County of New-York was entitled to try its own criminals. Such a juror as this had not formed an absolute opinion; that was evident from the way he answered the questions put to him. There was a difference between an hypothetical opinion and one which was adamantine in its character—one on which the sledge-hammer of truth, as developed by the evidence, could make no impression. To exclude this gentleman for having formed a mere hypothetical opinion, a mere impression that would yield to evidence and be as though it were not, would be practically an act of disfranchisement. In saying this, he spoke as counsel for the gentleman himself, as well as for the prisoner.

The Recorder said that though the law, in his opinion, ought to be as Mr. GRAHAM had stated, nevertheless the Court was bound by the decision of the Court of Appeals, and he would, therefore, have to declare that the challenge by the District-Attorney for principal cause was sustained. Mr. CARPENTER was then directed to stand aside.

SAMPSON MORGANTHAU, Nineteenth Ward, hat merchant, was called, and on being challenged testified that he had formed an opinion regarding the case. He was told to stand aside.

DANIEL E. VAN VALKENBURGH had expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, but if sworn as a juror it would not require evidence to remove that opinion. He was accepted and sworn as the first juror, but was subsequently excused because of the severe illness of his sister, whose death, he said, might occur at any moment.

ALFRED WILLIAMS, Fifth Ward, jeweler, was excused on account of deafness.

GEO. RUDINGER, Seventeenth Ward, butcher, was rejected because he was not a citizen of the United States.

JOSEPH ROSE, excused because he had expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused.

RICHARD BROWN, Ninth Ward, fancy goods dealer, not having formed any opinion was accepted and sworn as a juror.

The balloting for jurors then went on with the following result:

GERHARDT ALVERS, Ninth Ward, grocer, rejected; expressed an opinion.

FRANCIS LAWLER, Sixteenth Ward, liquors, rejected; would require evidence to shake the opinion he had formed.

THOS. HART, Fifteenth Ward, produce dealer, rejected; expressed opinion.

FRED. OPPERMAN, Nineteenth Ward, expressman, rejected; expressed opinion.

LEWIS TOCHBERG, Fourth Ward, liquors, rejected; expressed opinion.

THEODORE H. AHLFIELD, Tenth Ward, grocer, rejected; expressed opinion.

PHINEAS W. SPRAGUE, Twenty-second Ward, merchant, rejected; expressed opinion.

WM. P. REED, Ninth Ward, produce dealer, rejected; expressed opinion.

The following were also rejected for the same reason: John A. Bernholz; Henry Spaulding, Fifth Ward, produce dealer; Harris Peyser; James Orr, Third Ward, grocer; L. B. Cato, Ninth Ward, grocer; Samuel P. Arthur, Ninth Ward; Charles H. Pratt, Sixteenth Ward, merchant; John W. Turner, First Ward, grocer; Meyer Royenatz; Horace V. Pryor, Eighteenth Ward, broker; James Turner, banker; Anthony Merrenhotz, No. 503 Broadway, (challenged peremptorily;) Alfred C. Smith, Israel Stein, Max Frankenheim, Christian D. Schroeder, Geo. E. Perkins, Wm. Cracow, (challenged peremptorily;) Aaron Cohen, Sixth Ward, broker; Julius Wahenstock, Twentieth Ward, merchant; Simon Bache, Benjamin H. Adams, Eighteenth Ward, baker; Daniel Malone; Henry Krewold, Eighteenth Ward, printer; Mandeville Odell, Nineteenth Ward, builder.

The accepted jurors, besides those already mentioned, are as follows:

AUGUSTUS F. CLASSON, commission merchant, No. 184 Duane-street, who had heard of the case, but had formed no opinion. He had no conscientious scruples about finding a verdict of guilty where the punishment was death. He had read nothing of the case. He had only heard of it when the summons was served on him. He knew none of the parties concerned. The challenge was withdrawn, and the juror sworn at 2:50.

SAMUEL PECKHAM, Sixteenth Ward, grocer, had heard of the case, but could not swear that he had formed and expressed an opinion on the case. He had not read enough about it. He did not know any parties to the matter.

The juror was then challenged for favor. He had read something about it; did not read the proceedings before the Coroner's Jury; he only remembered reading the first account of the homicide; he had not talked about the matter; he had no bias, and thought he could be an indifferent juror.

Q.—Are you a married gentleman? A.—I am.
Q.—And have a family? A.—Yes, Sir.
Mr. GRAHAM—We accept this juror.

The juror was then sworn at 3:05.

HANS J. HANSEN, No. 330 Monroe-street, ship chandler, had formed no impression whatever as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. He did not know any of the parties. He had only read of the matter in the newspapers. He had not been talked with by any one in relation to it. He was accepted, and the fourth juror was sworn at 3¼.

PETER A. WELCH, Ninth Ward, merchant, had read of the case, but had formed no decided opinion; he had no impression except such as had been conveyed to his mind by reading the papers.

Challenged to the favor—I am a married man; I read about this in the TIMES and *Journal of Commerce*. I think I have no bias, and can truly try the matter.

Mr. GRAHAM—Well, you read exactly the same papers that I read. I withdraw the challenge.

Mr. WELCH was then sworn as the fifth juror. At 4 P. M. the Recorder cautioned the jurors not to converse in relation to this case, either among themselves or with any one else, and the Court was adjourned till 11 A. M. today.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCES.

Important Work Before Them—The Appointments—The Late Bishop Thompson.

The Methodist Conferences that are to meet in this City, Wednesday, are attracting more than ordinary attention, because of the many and important questions that are to come before them for action. The death of Bishop THOMPSON, of Dr. McCLINTOCK, W. W. CORNELL and other eminent Methodists, lay and clerical, has saddened the hearts of a good many in the church, and these events were very touchingly alluded to, yesterday, in the proceedings of the Preachers' Meeting. Dr. HARRIS, the accredited delegate of the Association to attend the Bishop's funeral, was called on for a report. He said he followed the instructions of the Meeting, and telegraphed their action to the brethren who were ministering to the Bishop, and received a reply that the funeral would take place on Tuesday instead of Monday. He accordingly started on the Friday (a week ago) intending to spend the Sabbath in Pittsburg, where Bishop JANES was holding conference, and with him to proceed to Delaware the next day. But when he arrived in Pittsburg on Saturday a telegram was there announcing that it was imperative the remains should be interred as early as possible on Monday. Neither the Doctor nor Bishop JANES were, therefore, present at the funeral. Dr. LOWBER, who had attended Bishop THOMPSON in his dying moments, wrote a sketch of his last illness for Bishop JANES who expected to preach the funeral sermon. This letter was printed in the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate*, and was read by Dr. HARRIS as part of his report. It was very pathetic, and drew tears from many eyes. While traveling from West Virginia it appeared the Bishop had been chilled by the cold, and a slight indiscretion in diet had turned his cold to pneumonia. On the Friday before his death he had so far recovered as to be able to travel about, and to write three columns of an interesting article for *Zion's Herald*. A relapse ensued, and carbonization of the blood set in; and this, together with a terrible pain in the stomach, which would not yield to medicine left his physicians no hope. They told him so, and the dying saint expressed perfect resignation, but it was a great struggle with him to part from life without seeing his wife or children who could not possibly reach him in time.

Last week Rev. A. K. SANDFORD presented a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the New-York and New-York East Conferences to hold a memorial service on Friday afternoon in relation to the death of Bishop THOMPSON. The brethren present yesterday did not consider the action sufficiently indicative of their feelings and regard for him and Messrs. L. H. KING, WEED, GEO. L. TAYLOR and Drs. ROCHE and HARRIS were appointed a Committee to prepare a paper on the subject. Dr. WM. H. FERRIS presented a resolution in regard to Rev. A. C. FOSS, whose death in Switzerland has been announced by telegraph, and Drs. FERRIS and RIDGAWAY, and Mr. SANDFORD were appointed a committee to prepare a suitable memorial.

The death of Bishop THOMPSON will necessitate the election of a Superintendent in his stead by the next General Conference. The feeling in the New-York Conference is strongly in favor of Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS for the position.

There will be a number of changes made in local ministers in the New-York East Conference, including a few who have filled their appointments but one year. Messrs. HORNE, WOODRUFF and RUST, of Quincy-street, Brooklyn, go to Europe on a Summer tour. Mr. HORNE is a native of the West Indies, but a graduate of the Wesleyan University. He spent several years of missionary life in Liberia, and goes to visit the sacred soil of Palestine, and draw inspiration from "the land and the book." Mr. TAYLOR, of Allen-street, retires from that charge after one year's ministration. Mr. CORBITT, of John-street, after one year's service, is to be transferred to the Baltimore Conference and his place is to be filled here by Rev. Mr. BIRCH from Danbury, Conn. Rev. L. S. WEED leaves Mamaroneck after a year's stay. Rev. J. E. SEARLES, of Brooklyn, takes Mr. McALLISTER'S place in Thirty-seventh-street Church, while the latter goes to South Second-street Church, Williamsburg, from which Mr. BOOLE retires to take charge of Beekman Hill Church, N. Y. Rev. Mr. THOMAS, of First-place Church, Brooklyn, after one year's service, seeks a change and Mr. HENSON, of Hempstead, L. I., is to locate in Brooklyn. The local changes in the New-York Conference will not be so numerous, and we don't hear of any one-year terms closing. A few days, however, will definitely settle this matter.

Judge Troy on the Responsibility of Jurors.

At the opening of the Court of Sessions in Brooklyn, yesterday morning, Judge TROY made a brief announcement before hearing the excuses of jurors. He stated that business reasons would not be accepted in any case as valid excuses. This course had become necessary from the frequency of these excuses, and any who presented them hereafter would be regarded as violating the order of the Court. It was to be regretted that there was such an evasion of the public duty. Those who were loudest in their criticisms of the administration of justice were first to shirk their own duty in this respect. If their own influence failed, resort was had to some officer of the Court as a special advocate for them. It must be distinctly understood that hereafter the strict requirements of the statute respecting jurors would be adhered to.

SAVE CENTRAL PARK.

Meeting of Citizens at the Exchange Sales-room.

Earnest Resolutions and Speeches—A Committee Sent to Albany to Stay the Hand of the Legislature.

A large meeting of prominent land-owners and influential citizens of New-York was held at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, yesterday, at 1 o'clock P. M., to take some action to prevent the destruction of the present Central Park Commission by the adoption of the new City charter, now before the Senate, in its present form.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. WM. R. MARTIN, who made the following remarks:

GENTLEMEN: The object of this meeting is to give expression to the public sentiment in support of the present Central Park Board, and in opposition to any measures at Albany to displace them. The gentlemen composing this Board have brought the constructive portion of their work in the Central Park nearly to completion. They have yet before them its ornamentation and adaptation to the highest public use, and also the other works which have been committed to them—the Riverside and the Morningside Parks, the system of Boulevards, the Fort Washington, the Harlem River, and the Westchester border districts. Their work has been done with a faithfulness and rapidity of execution that has not been excelled in any other City department, with a refinement of taste and excellence that has won to its favor the best criticism at home and abroad, with an integrity and economy of expenditure that has produced two dollars of result for one dollar of disbursement. They have added value to property and have increased the happiness of every inhabitant, the highest and the humblest. When, in the mutations of affairs, organic and political changes indicate that the system of a commission is to be retained, and the persons who are the Commissioners are to be changed, the fit occasion arrives for those who have reaped the fruit of their labors to express, about these gentlemen, the sentiments which they have all along entertained with enthusiasm, and to say whether these men should go on with their work, or these men go out, and their work go where it may.

Mr. MARTIN then proposed that Mr. JAS. W. BEEKMAN act as Chairman, which was unanimously approved. The following list of officers was then adopted, Mr. MTRAIN stating that every gentleman whose name was used had been consulted, and expressed his approval of the meeting and its object, and his willingness that his name be used:

Vice-Presidents.—Major-Gen. John A. Dix, Marshal O. Roberts, Alexander T. Stewart, James Lenox, Andrew Carrigan, Wm. E. Dodge, Wm. A. Darling, A. A. Low, Wm. B. Ogden, Stewart H. Brown, Elliott C. Cowdin, John Jacob Astor, Courtland F. Palmer, Paran Stevens, Edgar S. Van Winkle, Wm. B. Ogden, John O. Jones, Reuben W. Howes, Wm. T. Blodget, Edward H. Ludlow, George Opdyke, Wm. A. Whitbeck, Amos R. Eno, F. S. Winston, R. A. Witthaus, E. D. Morgan, Nathaniel P. Bailey, Henry Bergh, Samuel V. Hoffman, Fred. De Peyster, P. Callaghan, Robert L. Stuart, Runyon W. Martin, Thomas A. Davies, Daniel F. Tiemann, Dr. E. E. Marcy, Shepherd Knapp, Charles F. Livermore, Griffith Rowe, Watson E. Case, George M. Miller, John H. Watson, Wm. R. Morgan, Henry A. Heiser, A. S. Jarvis, R. H. Arkenburgh, V. K. Stevenson, Cyrus Clark, David H. Knapp, Chas. Sandford, Wm. H. Lee, John H. Sherwood, Daniel B. Fearing, S. H. Wales, Robert Bonner, George M. Groves, T. G. Churchill, William O'Brien, William Moller, Homer Morgan, John O'Brien, Fred. W. Coggill, William Bloodgood, Robert Livingston, A. C. Pollion, Henry A. Cram.

Secretaries—Charles E. Whitehead, Wm. C. H. Waddell, Wm. A. Raynor, Chas. Ed. Appleby, Lemuel B. Clark.

The following resolutions were then offered by Mr. WM. A. WHITBECK:

Whereas, In certain of the bills now pending in the Legislature of this State changes are proposed in respect to the Central Park Commission;

Resolved, That the present Commissioners of the Central Park have, by the performance of their duties, established a character for capacity and integrity which is honorable to them, useful to the State and worthy of the public gratitude and support; and that the generally-settled conviction of the people in their favor rests now on stronger grounds than ever.

Resolved, That in the present incomplete stage of their work the unity of the plan, the perfection of the design, and the artistic finish, will be best secured by continuing the work under the same persons who have carried it thus far successfully.

Resolved, That whatever other provisions may be made for the City Government, a proper regard for the public interests, and the completion of their work, requires that the management of the Park, and other works under the Central Park Commission, should remain unchanged.

Resolved, That a Committee of —— be appointed to proceed to Albany to represent this meeting before the Legislature, and that this meeting will, on their call, convene again.

Mr. W. A. DARLING said that so many of the solid men of New-York gathered in that place at the busiest hour of the day was an evidence of the importance of the occasion, and indicated to the law-makers at Albany that whatever else they might do or leave undone, they must keep their hands off the Central Park. Fifteen years ago, he said, the wise, the public spirited, the honest and the benevolent in New-York felt the need of a place where the citizens might withdraw from the vicious and degrading atmosphere of the City, and from the bustle and hurry of business, where the thoughts could be elevated, the taste improved and the character purified. The Commissioners who received charge of this important matter had created a beautiful park out of a tract of land of the most forbidding and unpromising aspect. There were apprehensions at first that the matter would be a failure. It might fall into the hands of politicians, and by mismanagement become desecrated by the vilest elements in society for the most degrading purposes. The high character of these men, and the faithful performance of this grand trust, had saved the people's pleasure-ground from such a fate; but now there was danger that all this would be changed. The acts of the present Commissioners spoke for themselves, and their whole course had been characterized by uprightness and honesty. Every dollar intrusted to them had not only been faithfully applied to its object, resulting in vast benefits to the people in moral elevation and improvement, but had increased the value of property ten times. Mr. DARLING closed with an earnest protest against any change in the administration of the Park which had been so faithful and efficient, and said that the men at Albany must heed the voice of the people.

Mr. WILLIAM B. OGDEN then spoke at some length with regard to the great value of Central Park to the City, the excellent management which had thus far characterized its affairs, and the great misfortune which would befall it in consequence of the threatened change. The Park, he said, had long been the pride of the people, not only of this City and State, but of the whole country, and in many places where similar efforts were made for the establishment of public parks the example of the Metropolis was looked to for suggestions and for encouragement. It had been in all respects a model, and no instance of disorder or unseemly behavior had been known, even when the grounds were thronged with thousands of citizens of every class. Should this state of things be changed? Was honesty and faithfulness in the administration of public interests so common that no effort should be made to save this honorable Commission from destruction? If this Park come into the hands of politicians, its days were surely numbered, and it would be the shame and the degradation of the City, instead of its pride and ornament. He had watched its history from the first, and had often thought whether this would at last be its fate. The voice of the citizens must be heard on behalf of their faithful public servants and for the salvation of their glorious pleasure-ground.

Hon. GEO. OPDYKE said that no one could feel more deeply than he the wrong, the folly and the outrage of destroying a Commission which had been in all respects so exemplary and so true to the trust reposed in them; that they had already built for themselves a monument of which any body of men might be proud. It was strange that any man who desired to retain the confidence of the public should attempt to destroy a Commission which had so strong a hold on the general esteem and admiration of the citizens. Their course had been so honest, so efficient, so free even from errors of judgment, that it had been above criticism, and the voice of slander had not dared to breathe a word against it. A large committee should be appointed, and that committee should go to Albany, and when there they should make an earnest appeal, which could not be without effect.

A speech was then made by Mr. L. N. FULLER, of Washington Heights, who paid an enthusiastic tribute to the unimpeachable integrity and thorough honesty of ANDREW H. GREENE, and spoke in glowing terms of the beauties of the Park and the service which the present Commission had done the City with no other reward than the gratefulness of the thousands of men, women and children who enjoy its benefits every day.

After some further remarks by Mr. BEEKMAN, who spoke of the gloomy predictions of those who opposed the establishment of the Park, and the happy disappointment of their forebodings thus far, the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed on the Committee to visit Albany and represent the meeting before the Senate Committee and the Senate: Wm. C. Ogden, S. G. Morris, L. N. Fidler, Geo. Opdyke, W. A. Darling, W. S. Whitbeck, R. D. Hatch, John H. Sherwood, S. H. Wales, John O'Brien, Henry A. Heiser, John H. Watson, Griffith Rowe, C. L. Conant, A. Van Valkenburgh, W. W. Raynor and Cyrus Clark. On motion, the names of the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting were added, and power was given to the Committee to add other persons to their number, and to fill vacancies. After the adjournment of the meeting the Committee met and determined to proceed to Albany without delay by the evening train. The resolution was carried into effect.

German Methodist Episcopal Conference—Appointments—Final Adjournment.

The fourth and last day's session of the Eastern German Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held at the German Church in Fortieth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, yesterday forenoon, Bishop AMES presiding.

A report was made by the Committee on the Temperance Cause, and the following resolutions were adopted:

1. That no period in the history of the cause of Temperance has demanded greater apostolic fidelity in the Christian ministry than the present, and that it is the imperative duty of every pastor often to preach on the subject of intemperance, and deal with it as one of the terrible sins of the age.

2. That we not only will stringently carry out the rule of our Discipline, but enforce upon all our members abstinence from drinking lager-beer so commonly called a lighter drink, yet so fearfully demoralizing the social habits of our people.

3. That we will most diligently inculcate into the youth of our Church and schools the principle of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks.

4. That we will heartily co-operate with all legal efforts put forth to prohibit the sale of intoxicating beverages.

A report was made by the Committee on Church Extension, and resolutions were passed recommending a collection for church extension and disposing of the funds collected for this purpose last year.

A report on the German Mission-house in this City was read, and Rev. C. JOST, of Williamsburg, was elected one of the trustees of the Mission-house.

A report of the Sunday-school Committee was read, and resolutions for the promotion of Sunday-schools, especially as far as the needs of German Sunday-schools are concerned, were adopted.

It was resolved that the Presiding Elders be permitted to erect parsonages for their use, and to collect money for defraying the expenses.

Rev. F. W. DINGER was appointed Presiding Elder of the New-York District, and Rev. J. SEIDEL Presiding Elder of the Philadelphia District. The following named Elders were ordained by the Bishop on Sunday last: Revs. Philipp Haendiger, C. Hoffrogge, Wm. H. Kurth, P. Quattlaender, Ferdinand Rey, and Frederick Glenk. The Conference finally adjourned with the benediction.

REYNOLDS TO BE HANGED.

The Motion for a Stay of Execution Denied by the Supreme Court—Opinion of Judge Ingraham.

On Saturday last, as already stated, a motion was made by WM. F. HOWE, counsel for JOHN REYNOLDS, sentenced to be executed on the 8th inst. for the murder of WM. F. TOWNSEND, for a stay of proceedings. After argument on both sides the Court took the papers, and yesterday, in denying the motion, rendered the following opinion:

INGRAHAM, J.—Application is made to me for a stay of proceedings in this case upon two grounds. First, on affidavits of two physicians, who state that the mental capacity of the prisoner is of a very low order, and that in their opinion he is approaching insanity from a threatened attack of epilepsy. Second, on a bill of exceptions. The first ground was disposed of by me on the motion. I see in the affidavits nothing more than was stated on the trial and urged upon the jury as a ground for supposing the prisoner insane. The jury found him to be sane. Admitting the sane condition to continue, neither the Oyer and Terminer, nor the General Term can interfere with the conviction, or give the prisoner a new trial for these reasons. The only use to be made of these affidavits is on an application to the Executive for a respite, as has been suggested. There were no exceptions taken on the trial, neither to the admission of evidence nor to the charge. On one or two occasions an objection was made to the examination of the medical testimony by the District-Attorney as to matters not directly of the character of a cross-examination, but on the suggestion that the same was necessary to meet the testimony from physicians and books which had been given to the jury, and that the District-Attorney might call other witnesses on that subject as responsive to the evidence on the part of the prisoner, and further objection ceased and no exception was taken. If it had been, it would have been of no weight, and could not under any circumstances avail the prisoner. No objection was taken to any part of the charge or instructions to the jury, and without such objections the Court cannot grant a new trial. The remark now referred to did not have any such effect as was suggested by the counsel, because they had been fully instructed, even if they had doubt of the prisoner's sanity, to give him the benefit of it. Under these views of the case I see no ground on which I should be authorized to give a stay of proceedings, leaving the prisoner's counsel to apply to his Excellency, the Governor, for a respite, for the purpose of further inquiry, or for the other purposes suggested by him on the argument.

CONDITION OF THE PRISONER.

Mr. HOWE, who is acting as counsel for REYNOLDS, did not visit the Tombs yesterday, mercifully refraining from disturbing his client by telling him that the motion for a stay of proceedings had been denied. Instead of doing so he dispatched his partner, Mr. HUMMELL, to Albany by the 4 o'clock train to request the Governor to grant a respite, in order to afford another opportunity to physicians and others to make a final report upon the sanity of the condemned murderer. Judging from the drift of the evidence already presented, Mr. HUMMELL will probably find it difficult to influence the State Executive to act in the case, and the execution of REYNOLDS will no doubt take place on Friday next, at the appointed hour.

REYNOLDS is employing the few days of life yet left by the law in preparing himself for the final scene, and he is materially aided therein by the kind ministrations of the Sisters of Charity and others, who take an interest in his spiritual welfare. Yesterday morning he was visited by McFARLAND, as the latter was proceeding to the Court of Sessions to be tried for the killing of ALBERT D. RICHARDSON. McFARLAND greeted REYNOLDS kindly, and was received with evident pleasure by REYNOLDS, who wished his fellow-prisoner good luck and an acquittal. He professed himself quite contented and resigned to his fate, his passionless features not betraying any signs of emotion. Two ladies visited the Tombs during the afternoon, at the request of the Sisters of Charity, and remained in prayerful meditation with him until late. The Deputy Sheriffs in custody of the prisoner remained in the corridor, and REYNOLDS appeared relieved at their temporary absence.

As the priest who is in daily attendance upon REYNOLDS has requested that the tide of visitors shall be checked in order that the condemned may not be annoyed by idle curiosity, no attempt was made yesterday by the writer to converse with REYNOLDS, who seemed fully alive to the awful condition he was in at the moment. As the day of execution draws nearer and nearer REYNOLDS loses daily those indications of recklessness that have characterized his conduct before his trial. His keepers do not consider him insane in any way, and they are very good judges of human nature.

It is a curious fact, not hitherto published, that on the precise day of the killing of poor Mr. TOWNSEND, the brother of his murderer was killed by a constable, in his native town, in Ireland, while struggling to get away from his captor.

THE EAST-STREET DISASTER.

Action of the Coroner—An Investigation Commenced.

Coroner ROLLINS assumed jurisdiction yesterday in the case of JOHN MONTGOMERY, EDWARD BROWN and CHARLES SMITH, alias Murphy, who were suffocated on Sunday night at the fire at No. 14 East-street, as already reported. The Coroner and his deputy, Dr. JOHN BEACH, proceeded to the Delancey-street Police Station when the Police were busied in obtaining the attendance of witnesses, who all flocked in to view the proceedings, much to the discomfort of the officials.

Some one present stated that one WILLIAM SWEENEY had occupied the room on the third floor, where the flames originated, and that he had been smoking a pipe. SWEENEY was found and presented every indication of his having been recently intoxicated.

SWEENEY denied having used a pipe in the room known as No. 8, but said that he had been placed there while intoxicated, about three hours before the fire broke out.

CHARLES R. CUPY, the bar-keeper, and JOHN CARNEY, the proprietor of the lodging-house, were examined and proved wholly ignorant of the origin of the flames. The bar-tender said there were three beds in the room occupied by SWEENEY, one of them being used by a waiter; but he was absent at the time of the fire. The impression was that some drunken man had dropped a lighted pipe or cigar. No other reason for the fire could be assigned.

PATRICK DONOHUE, foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 11, described the condition of the deceased when they were found after the fire had been extinguished. One or two other firemen also testified to the same facts.

The relatives of MONTGOMERY and BROWN claimed the remains of the deceased for interment. The body of SMITH was sent to the Morgue, to await the arrival of his friends. As the Coroner had other business to transact uptown, he adjourned the case until to-morrow.

Brooklyn Board of Aldermen—The Charges Against Commissioner Furey.

The regular meeting of the Brooklyn Aldermen was held yesterday afternoon, Alderman BERGEN in the Chair.

A communication was read from the Mayor with reference to the mode of laying the assessments for local improvements, and suggesting the repeal or amendment by the Legislature of the Local Assessment act. Referred to the Special Committee on Mayor's Message.

The Special Committee appointed to investigate the charges made by Alderman WHITING against Street Commissioner FUREY presented its report. The Committee had been unable to discover any grounds for the charges of extravagance brought against the Commissioner, and indorsed generally the manner in which he had done his duty. They asked to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Alderman WHITING moved that the report be laid on the table for one week. The report of the Committee did not surprise him. Its Chairman, Alderman TOTANS, had declared it to be his special function to protect faithful Democrats. He maintained that the charges had been made good, and yet the Committee had approved his policy. The Commissioner had, without the sanction of the Board, paid $3 for lanterns and $15 for posts. For every such dollar paid in excess of their real value the Commissioner was responsible, but the Committee was so much under the influence of that functionary that they could not report truly. The Chairman had re-

[illegible] public to judge between him and the partisan report submitted to them.

The report of the Committee was adopted by a majority of 18 to 4.

The Board then adjourned.

A YOUTHFUL INCENDIARY.

Two Attempts to Fire Police Head-Quarters.

JOHN MCINTYRE, a lad between six and seven years of age, was, on Wednesday last, found by a policeman wandering about the streets in the lower portion of the City, and was brought to the Central Police Office in Mulberry-street. As is usual in such cases, the boy was placed under the care of Mrs. EWING, the matron of the Lost Children's Department, which consists of rooms on the top floor of the building. The lad, who is bright and intelligent and was neatly attired, stated that he had run away from his home in Newark, N. J., because his older brother had beaten him, and he was properly cared for while awaiting the arrival of his friends to claim him. No person, however, called to inquire for the boy, and on Sunday night he was put to bed as usual. Mrs. EWING did not retire until midnight, after locking the boy in the room, and seeing that everything was safe about the apartments. At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. EWING was awakened by an unusual noise in the room occupied by the lad, and hearing him moving about arose for the purpose of discovering what he was doing. On opening the door leading from her bedroom into the hallway she was surprised to see a bright flame under the outer door of the children's apartments, and on entering the room found that a fire had been kindled against the lower portion of the door and was burning rapidly. With remarkable presence of mind Mrs. EWING filled a pail with water and dashing the contents on the fire extinguished it. The lower panel of the door was completely charred and almost burned through, and the door was burned and blistered to the height of several feet. The boy, who had been sitting quietly in a chair watching the proceeding, on being questioned, confessed that he had kindled the fire for the purpose of burning out the panel of the door, through which he could crawl and make his escape. He had obtained several blanks from the desk in the room and some pieces of light wood and piled them on the floor against the door, and, obtaining a light from the fire in the stove, set fire to the paper and wood. He also acknowledged that he had attempted to set fire to the door on the Friday night previous by picking live coals out of the stove and placing them under the door, but he had burned his fingers so badly that he was compelled to desist before he had accomplished his purpose. He had also attempted to force open the locked door with the stove poker, but had not succeeded, so he determined to burn his way out. The precocious incendiary was locked up in a cell, and yesterday was placed in charge of the Commissioners of Charities, to be sent to the House of Refuge.

Custom-House Seizures—Petty Smuggling.

Inspector J. L. CHAPMAN made important seizures yesterday and on Saturday, of goods found in possession of immigrants by the steamer *Donau*. On one passenger was found a case containing German fancy goods made of straw, enclosed in which were silver thimbles and other articles of value. This person finally confessed that he had been employed by a store-keeper in Newark, N. J., to bring the things over for him, and had been provided with a five-dollar greenback, with instructions to give it to the officer and it would be "all right." The identical bill which was sent over to the immigrant was offered to the officer, and this led to the detection of the goods.

From another passenger was taken a case of muskets, which were being brought over as baggage.

A seizure was made on Saturday of a quantity of kid gloves valued at $500, which were brought over by a professedly green immigrant. One of the passengers by the *City of Antwerp*, yesterday, brought with him a very large number of gold sovereigns, which were carefully stowed away about his person. Of course he was allowed to pass, but the care with which he guarded his treasure led Officer WALKER to suspect that he might have something contraband concealed about his person. A short time ago a woman was subjected to quite a rigid search in consequence of the discovery that her skirt and stays were completely packed with gold coin being quilted in as closely as was possible. It was proved, however, that she was innocent of an intention to defraud the Government by smuggling anything of a dutiable character.

The New Post-Office.

The report of work on the new Post-office for March shows that 5,700 yards of earth were excavated, and 700 yards of cement were laid. During the month 300 yards of granite were set. At present there are three of the basement piers finished, and ten are rapidly approaching completion. The sub-basement piers on the Broadway, Park-row and west fronts are set, and very little excavation remains to be done, and all that is necessary will be completed before the end of the month. The large derricks are being removed and placed on the basement piers, and will advance skyward as these piers advance toward completion. The work on the new Post-office advances slowly, in consequence of the want of money. It is expected that the appropriation for the work will be made in the course of a week or ten days, and then the present force of ninety-eight men will be more than trebled.

First Votes Cast by Colored Men Under the Fifteenth Amendment.

The honor of first permitting colored men to vote under the Fifteenth Amendment is claimed by the little town of Perth Amboy, N. J. On Thursday last, 31st ult., at a special charter election in that city, two colored men, THOS. MUNDAY and a coachman of MARCUS SPRING, Esq., cast their votes and had them allowed. Perth Amboy is strongly Democratic, and usually gives a majority of forty on that side.

The "Sisters of the Stranger."

This Society holds its public monthly meeting this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in its rooms, No. 45 Bible-house. The entrance is in Astor-place, next door to Station D. All are invited to attend who take an interest in a charity which one of our prominent clergymen declares to be doing more good at less expense than any other with which he is acquainted. The Society receives occasional donations from beyond the circle of its members; but the officers are puzzled to know how it is that so many know the address of the Society so well as to send applicants, and so few as to send donations. To satisfy immediate wants, the ladies this week need $150. Will it not be sent? If any feel like helping they can call at from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M. any day. A copy of *The Stranger* will be sent free to any person who will order it and inclose a three-cent postage-stamp. Drafts should be made payable to CECILE STURTEVANT, Treasurer "Sisters of the Stranger."

The Courts Yesterday—Singular Absence of Judge Barnard.

Judge BRADY, for the first time since he has occupied the Bench of the Supreme Court, presided at Chambers yesterday. The calendar of this branch is large, numbering about 350 causes, about sixty of which were disposed of. The call today commences at No. 71. There being no Circuit in any of the branches, the members of the Bar seemed greatly at a loss—many of them at least—to know the reason. In the Supreme Court, Special Term, there was also some surprise, for the reason that Judge G. G. BARNARD had ordered a day calendar for the first Monday of April, and directed the Court to be opened at the usual hour. The Judge did not appear at the appointed time, and after the lapse of one hour the Clerk of the Special Term was directed by one of the Judges to adjourn the Special Term to the third Monday of the month. According to the printed programme, the General Term of the Supreme Court was to open yesterday, at 10½ A. M., by Presiding Judge INGRAHAM and Judges BARNARD and CARDOZO. Judges INGRAHAM and CARDOZO were promptly in their seats at the appointed hour. Judge BARNARD was not present, and did not take his seat on the Bench during the day. There was a very large attendance of members of the Bar in both branches of the Supreme Court, who seemed much disappointed at the non-appearance of Judge BARNARD. After an hour and a half delay in the General Term, Judge SUTHERLAND, who this year properly belongs to the Court of Appeals, was induced to come into the General Term and sit in Judge BARNARD's place during the remainder of the day. By order of the presiding Judge, appeals from orders made by Judge BARNARD will be called on for argument to-day. This is in pursuance of the new law, which prohibits a Judge at General Term from sitting to review his own decisions in the Court below, and especially decisions made at Chambers.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judges Woodruff and Blatchford.

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

The April Term of this Court was opened yesterday, the jury calendar being called before Judge WOODRUFF and the equity and argument calendar before Judge BLATCHFORD. A Grand Jury having been impaneled and sworn, Judge WOODRUFF proceeded to charge them as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: It was but a few moments before I came into Court that I was notified of the topics upon which it is my duty to charge you. I am gratified to know that some of you have been accustomed to the discharge of these important functions, and that, therefore, a minute discussion of the matters which are to come before you will not be necessary. But there are some [illegible] which it will be well to make a few remarks. Your office, gentlemen, is one of peculiar delicacy. You stand before the citizen—it may be the innocent citizen, exposed to suspicion by circumstances, or perhaps exposed to danger from malice and unjust suffering. On the other hand you stand between society and those who would injure it. On the one hand you are to protect innocence, and on the other see to it that the guilty man is brought to trial, and there your responsibility ceases. Among the offences which will be brought before you are cases of counterfeiting, of frauds upon the Internal Revenue and Tariff acts, of defaulting public officials, of embezzlement, of violations of the Post-office laws, and of defrauding the Government by frauds upon the Bounty and Pension laws. These are all important parts of the law, some of them important to every of the community. It is an injury to society if counterfeiters go unpunished. There is no safety for the Government if violators of the Tariff and Internal Revenue laws are unpunished. Every honest citizen cheerfully contributes his portion to meet the expenses of the Government and meet the public debt, and it is unjust to him if these laws go without enforcement as to others. If one class of traders or manufacturers can avoid payment of the taxes laid upon them, so far an additional burden is laid upon every other class. As to the Bounty and Pension laws, it is creditable to the Government that it recognizes the claims of those who have lost health or limbs in its service. Frauds upon the laws by which those services are recognized bring our Government to disgrace. These wise and just laws are not to be evaded with impunity by bad men who cheat the Government to get a living. So with regard to defaulting public officers. When public officers embezzle public funds and violate the trust which has been placed in their hands, it is an evil which goes far beyond themselves. That also is an injury to every innocent citizen, and such offenders ought to be exposed not only to the severest reprobation, but to the punishment which the law has provided for such offenses. You will be attended by the District-Attorney, who will give you such information as to the law as you require. You will receive the evidence which is laid before you, and the test which you will apply to it for the determination of your action will be, that you must be satisfied that on the evidence before you, without any counter-proof or explanation, the party charged should be convicted. You are not to proceed upon mere suspicion. The injury which you may do the innocent, if you act unadvisedly, is serious, and may be without remedy. But on the other hand, if you are satisfied that an explanation is called for, it will be your duty to indict the party charged. Some testimony will come before you from persons who are employed to act with the public officers, and aid them in the detection of crime. You are to scrutinize such evidence, but if you are satisfied that they are acting from good motives, you are to receive it as entitled to credit and give the weight to which it is reasonably entitled. With these remarks, gentlemen, I leave you to the performance of your duties.

The calendar of jury cases was then called through, and nothing being ready for trial, the Court adjourned.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Sutherland and Cardozo, JJ. Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Balance of non-enumerated motions and preferred calendar. Appeals from orders made by Judge BARNARD will be called.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned to the third Monday of April next, at 10½ A. M., by order of Judge CARDOZO.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady J. Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.
69—Banford vs. McGovern.
The call commences at
71—Wardlaw vs. Atkinson.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	Nos.
201—Wardell vs. Carusna.	533—Hickey vs. Cameron.
593—Bateman vs. Ruth, Jr.	825—Throop vs. Wilgers.
525—Walker vs. Polhamus.	844—Tuska vs. Herzberg.
622—Neville vs. Rhodes.	886—Cammerford vs. Smith
683—Beville vs. Freese.	78—Tallman vs. Parsons.
720—Morton vs. Olmstead.	788—Apple vs. McDermott.
770—Cook vs. Donnelly.	789—Cochrain vs. Ferris.
—Williams vs. Whelan.	

Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
785—Devlin vs. Bogert.	751—Forman vs. Nelson, Jr.
180—Goepfert vs. Richards.	757—Faure vs. Bauer.
744—Dickson vs. Walsh.	761—Mathews vs. O'Brien.
512—Pike vs. Goodkind.	776—Austin vs. Spear.
734—Oemstein vs. Kerwer.	778—Biath vs. Maretack.
736—Kissam vs. Bensel.	779—Davis vs. Fowler.
560—Kapp vs. Schwager.	782—O'Donnell vs. O'Brien.
772—Keller vs. Dexter.	783—Fitzgerald vs. Cadwell.
615—Krantsky vs. Wagner.	883½—Brambacher vs. Isaacsen.
712—Franklin vs. Stern.	
717—Howell vs. Schaffer.	
322—Etting vs. Klinker.	891—Riker vs. Armour.

KINGS COUNTY COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Barnard, J.—Part II.—Held by Pratt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
16—Eldridge vs. Lant.	47—Thompson vs. Hart.
22—Cunningham vs. Bass.	48—Jackson, P., vs. Powers.
23—Richard vs. Raddish.	
24—Richard vs. Hanan.	49—Jackson, J. S., vs. Powers.
25—McBain vs. Ring.	
26—Williams vs. Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.	50—Murphy vs. Lynch.
27—Williams vs. New-Amsterdam Fire Ins. Co.	51—Costigan vs. Stout et al.
28—Williams vs. Mechanics and Traders' Fire Ins. Company.	53—Wills vs. Burhenne.
	54—Same vs. Same.
	55—Gotsrick vs. Brocke.
29—Turnbull vs. Ring.	56—Rielly vs. Mulford.
30—Beckmeyer vs. Hannon.	57—Briady vs. L. I., N. S., P. F. and T. Co.
32—Wastell vs. Carrington et al.	58—Young vs. Mackher.
	59—Bier vs. Ledener.
34—Frost vs. Stevenson.	60—Parker, Receiver, &c., vs. Heitner.
36—Philips vs. Campbell, Sheriff, &c.	61—Gregory vs. Drake et al.
37—Barnswell et al v. Elkins.	62—Fisher vs. Agate.
38—Ebell vs. Marvin et al.	63—Walter et al. vs. White et al.
39—Van Dyck vs. Juliand.	64—House vs. McCormick.
40—Mullen et al. vs. O'Brien et al.	65—Regan vs. Malony.
	66—Atwater vs. Atwater.
44—Koehler vs. O'Reilly.	67—Sheridan vs. McCabe.
45—Brown vs. Keller.	68—Sheridan vs. Worth.
46—Sternfels vs. Koon.	

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Held by Thompson, J.

Nos.	Nos.
21—McGlynn vs. Unger.	30—Gaynor vs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
22—Quigley vs. Saxe.	
23—Sprague et al. vs. Hopkins et al.	31—Linde vs. Elias.
	32—Miller vs. Gomer.
24—Grugan vs. Powell.	33—Mittneight vs. Smith.
25—Bann vs. Brown.	34—Allen, Adm'x., &c., vs. Glachen.
26—Fitzpatrick vs. Bushwick R. R. Co.	35—Andrews vs. Sheridan.
	36—Linde et al. vs. Elias.
27—McNeill vs. Johnson, Jr.	37—Orth vs. Hermann.
28—Jones vs. Buschman.	38—Ward vs. Bryant.
29—Kennedy, Ex'r., &c., vs. McGoldrick.	39—Griffith vs. Merrielees.
	40—Mundell vs. Ditmars et al.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 4.

By Judge Monell.

Huber *vs.* Nessler; motion granted without costs.

Coates *vs.* Post; motion denied with $10 costs.

Bartlett *vs.* Post; motion denied with $10 costs.

Condict *vs.* The Republic, Niagara and Germania Fire Insurance Companies; motion granted without costs.

By Judge Freedman.

Steward *vs.* Stannan; let an engrossed copy of this case as corrected and amended be made and submitted to me for my signature.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 4.

By Judge Van Brunt.

White *vs.* Morganthau; motion denied.

In the matter of Heiman; motion denied.

Fogal *vs.* Dayton; default opened on payment of $10 costs of motion and $10 costs of term; reference ordered. Plaintiff to accept two days' notice of reference.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

An Admiralty Calendar for the new Term will be ready by Wednesday, on which day the cases will be called, and set down for such dates as counsel may arrange.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 4.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

All applicants for admission to the Bar at this General Term must file their papers with the General Term Clerk during the present week.

By order of the Court, CHAS. E. LOEW, Clerk.
D. W. CLARKE, Clerk of the General Term.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Barnard.

At the opening of the April Term yesterday morning, Judge BARNARD announced that in consequence of the large number of cases on the calendar, the Supreme Court will be divided into two branches, under the Presidency respectively of Judges PRATT and BARNARD, in order that business may be expedited.

Judges PRATT and BARNARD, when not engaged in Circuit business, will hear motions and arguments at Special Term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

THE GRAND JURY FOR APRIL.

The following Grand Jury was impaneled at the opening of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, to serve during the present term, and received the usual charge from the Recorder: Schuyler Skaats, foreman, No. 19 Broad-street; Matthew Clinton, No. 103 King-street; Albert L. Conklin, No. 810 Greenwich-street; Francis Endicott, No. 50 Beekman-street; Nathaniel Ellis, No. 24 Walker-street; Philip C. Harmon, No. 171 Broadway; Soloman Hyman, No. 228 West Thirty-third-street; Isaac Hendricks, No. 28 East Ninth-street; Charles E. Kugler, No. 10 Division-street; John Kavanagh, No. 736 Sixth-avenue; Alexander Moran, No. 469 Hudson-street; William A. Myles, No. 59 Chrystie-street; S. F. Meyer, No. 56 West Thirty-ninth-street; John Martin, East Eighty-fourth-street; William C. Noyes, No. 4 Pine-street; Isaac Odell, No. 824 Greenwich-street; Stephen Philbin, No. 32 Clinton-place; James B. Raymond, No. 125 Warren-street; Francis H. Whiting, No. 421 West Thirty-first-street; Charles Wood, No. 102 Fulton-street.

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioner Brennan.

The only case of interest tried yesterday was that of Patrolman EDWARD JOYCE, of the Twentieth Precinct, against whom Mrs. Hannah Kelly made a complaint, charging him with having, on Jan. 6, twisted and broken her arm at the Station-house, since which time she had been laid up and unable to do any work. From the testimony, it appeared that on the day in question Mrs. Kelly caused the arrest of two men, whom she charged with having stolen a shawl from her. As she was drunk at the time, Capt. Caffrey refused to take the complaint, and desired her to call the next day. Thereupon the woman became very abusive, and the Captain ordered her to be locked up. Joyce endeavored to take her down stairs, and while he was doing so she fell and broke her arm. Mr. Brennan said that the officer ought to have exercised more care in taking the woman down stairs, and referred the case to the full Board for decision.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 4, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114	4,000 Mor. & C. 1st M	90
22,500 U.S. 5-20 C., '62	110	6,000 Col., C. & I. C.	[illegible]
[illegible] U. S. 5-20 R., '64	[illegible]	1,000 Lake S. Div. B's	[illegible]
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	109½	20 Bank Commerce	[illegible]
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	108½	15 Ninth Nat. Bank	111
5,000 do. ... s3	109	[illegible] Pacific Mail	36¾
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new ... s3	107¾	100 do. ... c	35½
66,500 do.	107⅝	300 do. ... bet. call	36½
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	112	100 Boston, W. P. b.c	17½
22,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	108¾	100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	19½
25,000 do.	108¾	1,900 N. Y. C. & H. R.	91⅞
1,000 do.	108⅝	500 do. ... bet. call	91¾
2,500 U.S. 5-20 C., '68	108¾	500 do. ... b3	91¾
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105¾	1,800 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. Ctfs, bet. c.	89⅝
40,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	51	50 Erie Pref.	48
20,000 do.	51¼	300 Lake S. & M. S.	86¼
10,000 do.	51½	500 do. ... s3	86½
10,000 do.	51⅜	100 do. ... b10	86⅝
5,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c.	70	30 do.	87½
5,000 do. ... s15	70	400 do. ... bet. call	86¾
5,000 Ga. St. 6s	86	31 Panama R.	138
2,000 N. Car. St. 6s	47	410 do.	139
20,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n.	22¼	200 Clev. & Pitts.	99½
2,000 Mo. St. 6s	92½	25 do.	100
3,000 La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	90	100 Chic. & N. W. b.c	72¼
29,000 Ala. St. 8s, bds.	97½	500 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	85¾
5,000 do.	97¼	12 do.	85⅝
15,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B. L. R.	108¾	400 do. ... bet. call	85¾
2,000 Brook. 6s, W. L.	93¾	80 C., C., Cin. & I. R.	74¼
3,000 Ga. St. 7s	93	100 N. J. Cen. R.	102½
1,000 M. So. S.F. Bds.	101	100 do.	102½
1,000 Cen. P. Gold Bs	91⅞	100 Chic. & R. I. ... ex-d	116¾
1,000 Union Pac. R. 1st M.	84⅝	200 do.	116⅞
4,000 C. & N.W. Con. Con'ble Bds.	90¾	100 do.	116⅝
2,000 Morris & Es. 1st	102	200 Mil. & St. P.	60¾
1,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	81	300 do. ... bet. call	60⅝
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d	96	700 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar. ... s60	93¾
2,000 C. & P. 4th M.	76	410 do.	94
5,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d M.	97¾	100 Chi. & Alt. R.	112¾
5,000 do.	97½	100 Ohio & Miss.	29½
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st M.	105	20 Del., L. & W.	103
2,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st M. bds.	87	200 Bos., H. & E. R.	4½
1,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st, East. Div.	84	300 do.	4¾
		500 do.	4⅝
		140 Dub. & S. C. R.	107
		100 C., C. & Ind. C.	17¼
		100 H. & St. Jos. R.	105¼

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '67	105½
10,000 do.	114½	2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	109⅝
34,000 do.	114¼	35,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	107⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62	105¼	5,000 do.	108
5,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '62, s3	110¼	24,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67	108¾
20,000 do.	110⅛	86,000 do.	109½
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	109½	500 U. S. 5-20 C. '68	108⅞
4,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	107¾	5,400 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R., s3	105⅜
500 do.	107⅝	5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105⅞
500 do. ... small	107¼	25,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. s3	112
		10,000	112

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	51⅛	400 L. S. & M. S. R.	86⅞
40,000 do.	51½	700 do. ... b3	87
1,000 Va. St. 6s, x. c.	70½	50 do.	87⅛
3,000 Ga. St. 7s	92	500 do. .. bet. call	87⅛
5,000 N. Car. St. 6s n	22½	500 Chic. & N. W.	72¼
10,000 La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	76¼	400 do. ... bet. call	72⅜
10,000 do. ... s15	76¼	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	85⅞
1,000 Quin. & Tol. 1st	86	200 do. ... bet. c. b3	84⅞
5,000 P. R. R. 7s, Gu'd by St. Mo.	97	100 N. J. Central. b30	103
10,000 Col., C. & Ind. C., 1st M.	81	210 Chi. & R. I.	116⅞
1,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st, East. Div.	84	100 Mil. & St. P. R.	60⅝
2,000 N. Mo. 1st M. B	86¾	300 do.	60½
2,000 Mor. & Es. 1st M	102¼	200 do.	60⅝
5,000 do.	102⅜	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf. bet. call	74
100 Pac. Mail	36	100 T., W. & W.	45¼
100 do. ... bet. call	36¼	100 do.	45⅛
400 N. Y. C. & H. R. R. bet. call	92	300 do.	46
100 Erie R. Pf.	48½	200 P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	93¼
398 Reading	97⅞	20 do.	93⅞
125 C., C., Cin. & Ind.	74	50 Chic. & Alt.	112¼
		100 Bos., H. & Erie R	4½

MONDAY, April 4—P. M.

The following is the provision of the Public Credit Act of Congress of March, 1869, to which we referred in our weekly review this morning, as against the proposed demand of the Government upon the National Banks to surrender their United States 5-20s before Greenbacks are equalized with Gold. It will be noticed that there is one other contingency under which the surrender of United States 5-20s might be demanded, but this affects all the bond-holders alike, and is made the foundation of the refunding of the Public Debt, without especial prejudice to the National Banks or the character of their securities lodged with the United States Treasury for circulation:

"But none of the said interest-bearing obligations, not already due, shall be redeemed or paid before maturity, *unless at such time United States Notes* [GREENBACKS] *shall be convertible into Coin at the option of the holder*, or unless at such time bonds of the United States, bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed, can be sold at par in Coin."

This last clause of the Public Credit Act of March, 1869, so evidently recognizes the preexisting authority of March, 1865, to create new Stocks, principal and interest in coin, and having not over forty years to run, at lower rates of interest, in substitution of existing obligations within the option of redemption at par in coin, that further legislation would seem to be unnecessary.

The telegrams from Washington this Afternoon indicate that the Ways and Means will not report the Senate Funding Bill this week—or at all events not until near the close of the week—as the Secretary of the Treasury will be absent.

Money was in free supply at 6@7 ℘ cent. today, most of the business among and between the Brokers and Bankers being done at 6 ℘ cent. There was some hesitation on the Stock Exchange at the early Board on account of the talk of dear Money on Saturday night, but after the adjournment at 12 o'clock, noon, the Public Funds and the Railways were in better demand, and at and after the late Boards the reports were of general firmness. The 5-20s of 1867 advanced to 109⅛@109½ ℘ cent., after selling at 108⅞@⅞, and the other 5-20s and the long 6 ℘ cents of 1881 and the 10-40s were also higher by ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. Among the Railways, the strongest advance was in New-York Central. There was a decided recovery also in Lake Shore, and a good market for the North-wests, St. Pauls and Rock Island. The St. Paul Common in the Afternoon sold as high as 61¼ ℘ cent. The Southern State Bonds were again firm for new Tennessees, and Virginia old Bonds and Louisiana Levee 6 ℘ cents. in demand.

The Foreign Exchanges were slightly firmer on London, 108¼@108⅜ for 60 days, and 108⅞@108¾ short sight. France were abundant at f.5.23¾@f.5.22½ to the dollar. The sales of Gold advanced to 111⅞@111¾ ℘ cent.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night. The Stock Exchange left off firm in prices but dull in actual business:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, APRIL 4.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	106¼	106⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅛	110¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅞	109⅛
American Gold Coin	111⅝	111⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅜	108⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	51¼	51⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	91¾	92⅜
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	89⅞	90⅛
Reading Railroad	97¾	97⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	*117⅛	117⅞
North-western Common	71⅞	72¾
North-western Preferred	84	84¾
Pacific Mail Company	36⅛	36
St. Paul Preferred	73⅞	74⅛
St. Paul Common	60⅛	61⅛
Lake Shore	86⅝	87⅛
Erie	25	25
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅞	29¼
New-Jersey Central	102⅞	102⅞

*Ex-dividend.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 4.

General balance yesterday	$82,674,336 75
Gold receipts	643,762 62
Gold payments	48,474 94
Gold balance	79,347,117 77
Currency receipts	361,908 18
Currency payments	490,348 88
Currency balance	2,618,454 98
General balance	82,160,301 29
Customs	602,000

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881	114	5-20 reg., n. i., 1865	107⅝
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1881	114⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	108
5-20 reg., 1862	x.105⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	109⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	110⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	109⅛
5-20 reg., 1864	x.105⅛	10-40 reg.	106
5-20 coup., 1864	109⅛	10-40 coup.	106⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	x.105⅛	6s currency	112
5-20 coup., 1865	109⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	50¾	Alabama 8s	97¼
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	51⅛	Ohio 6 ℘ cent., '75	102
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	70⅛	Ohio 6 ℘ cent., '81	102
Virginia 6s, new bds.	69⅛	Ohio 6 ℘ cent., '86	103⅛
Georgia 6s	84	Ill. Canal Bds, '70	100
Georgia 7s, new bds.	92	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
North Carolina 6s	46⅛	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100⅛
North Car. new bds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Car. new bds.	[illegible]	Mich. 6 ℘ cent., '73	[illegible]
South Car. [illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. 6 ℘ cent., '78	[illegible]
Missouri 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	N. Y. [illegible]	100½
Louisiana 6s, new bds.	72¾	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '70	104
La. 8s, levee bds.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '71	105
La. 8s, levee bds.	90	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '74	105
[illegible]	111	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '75	105
Connecticut 6s	100½	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '77	105
Rhode Island 6s	100¼	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '78	105
Alabama 5s	75		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91	Gt. West. 1st, '88	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	89	Gt. West. 2d, '93	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	88	Gal. & Chic. 2d	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Chic. & R. I. 1st	100½
Erie 1st Ext.	109	Chic. R. I. & Pac.	98
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	87	Morris & Essex 1st	102
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	82	Morris & Essex 2d	96
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	90	N. J. Cen. New Bds.	98⅜
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85	103	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	104
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	120	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	97
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st	112	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	93
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d	97	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	94
M. So. & N.I.S.F. 7 ℘ c	101	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	92
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	98¾	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	78
Cen. Pac. Bonds	91⅛	Chic. & Alton Inc.	x88
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	84⅝	Ohio & Miss. 1st	97½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. '70	110	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	84⅝
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	83¾	Penn. R. R. Bonds	90
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	81	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	86½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	104½
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	93	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d.	87
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n Bs.	89	Mil. & St. P. 2d	82
Chic. & N. W. 1st	94	Mar. & Cin. 1st	91
Consol'd 7 ℘ c. conv.	90¼	Chic. & Mil. 1st	91
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	93	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	x80½
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	78	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	60½
Tol., W. & W. C.O.S.F.	78	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98½
Gt. West. 1st, '88	x101	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	83½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	139	Commonwealth	113
Manhattan	142	Importers & Traders'	145
Merchants'	124	Park	165
America	145	Manuf. and Merch.	100
City	210	Central National	108
Phenix	107	Fourth National	104
Tradesmen's	152	Ninth National	110½
National	x114	Oriental	150½
Seventh Ward	108	Gold Exchange	55
State of New-York	108	Del. & Hudson Canal	115¾
Ocean	90	Cum. Coal Pref.	28
Mercantile	120	American Coal	36
American Exchange	114	West. Union Tel.	31⅝
Bank of the Republic	116½	Quicksilver Mining	9¼
Hanover	106	Mariposa Mining	5
Irving	116	Mariposa Preferred	12
Grocers'	117	Mariposa Trustee Cer.	40
East River	105½	Boston Water Power	16
Market	120	Adams Express	61
Nassau	108	Wells-Fargo Express	19
Shoe and Leather	165	American Express	38
Corn Exchange	130	United States Express	45¼
St. Nicholas	114	Pacific Mail	35⅛
Marine	150		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS, APRIL 4.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	99½	99¾
City 6s, New	102⅛	102½
Camden and Amboy	117	117¼
Pennsylvania Central	114	114¼
Reading	97¾	97⅞
Lehigh Valley	53⅞	54
Catawissa Preferred	36¼	36½
Philadelphia and Erie	28	28⅛
Northern Central	47¾	48
Lehigh Navigation	32	32¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	88⅞	89

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad in March, 1870, were:

	$113,894 34
In March, 1869	54,937 30
Increase	$58,957 04

The imports of specie at this port during the past week have been as follows:

March 28—Steamer Alaska, Aspinwall—	
Silver	$7,179
Gold	4,600
March 30—Steamer Hammonia, Havre—	
Gold	1,559,796
March 31—Steamer Columbia, Havana—	
Gold	300
March 31—Steamer City of Port au Prince, Port au Prince—	
Silver	200
Gold	120
April 1—Steamer Bremen, Havre—	
Gold	171,585
April 2—Steamer Donau, Bremen—	
Gold	143,361
Total for the week	$1,887,141

Receipts of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad during the fourth week in March:

1869	$419,360 00
1870	411,835 00
Increase	$7,625 00

And the following during the month of March:

1869	$1,162,697 00
1870	1,140,000 00
Increase	$22,697 00

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and North-western Railroad for the fourth week in March:

1869	$386,534 98
1870	305,231 14
Decrease	$81,603 84

For the month of March:

1869	$1,142,165 87
1870	872,114 60
Decrease	$270,051 27

Earnings of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri for the third week of March:

1870	$70,503 45
1869	73,575 00
Decrease	$3,061 55

We have been much interested in a recent speech of Hon. M. W. WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives, on the Coal and Iron interest of the Lackawanna District, which he represents in Congress; the more so as this great Anthracite Coal-field is immediately connected with the commercial and railway prosperity of our own City. Judge WOODWARD is a Democrat, and confessedly one of the ablest men of his party in the House. His representations on the subject of his speech, while differing from the prevailing free trade views of that party, may therefore be taken as fair to both sides of the question, as they certainly are very interesting. He describes his immediate District as follows:

"The Twelfth Congressional District of Pennsylvania consists of the Counties of Luzerne and Susquehanna. The latter county is almost exclusively a grazing county. It has no minerals and a very inconsiderable amount of manufacturing. Its principal productions are beef and mutton, butter and cheese, hay, oats, potatoes and wool. Enjoying direct railroad communications with the City of New-York and the mineral region of the adjoining county of Luzerne, it is provided with excellent markets for its productions, and the farmers of Susquehanna County are generally prosperous; but I am sorry to add that a majority of them are incorrigible Republicans.

Luzerne County is in point of population the third county in the State, being excelled in this regard only by those two counties that contain the great cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg. Much of its territory is devoted to agriculture; not only such productions as characterize Susquehanna County, but Wheat, Rye and Barley, are largely raised. In 1825, when I first knew the county, and for many years thereafter, the export of grains was its principal business, but since the growth of the coal trade, it has become one of the best markets of the country, not only for its own agricultural and horticultural productions, but also for neighboring counties and for Western New York, and indeed for the great West, for our merchants and millers import grain largely from Chicago. The manufacturing interests of this county are very considerable. At Scranton there is one of the largest blast furnaces and rolling mills for the smelting of iron and rolling of bars and rails that are to be found in the State, while the machine-shops at that point, at Carbondale, at Pittston, Wilkesbarre and Hazelton are numerous and extensive."

He then illustrates first by a summary of the extent of the Anthracite Coal-fields of the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Wyoming (or Lackawanna) districts, and then by ample statistical tables of the growth and value of this interest. His summary is evidently drawn from the same data as in the recent speech of Mr. CAMERON in the Senate on the same subject:

"But the great industrial interests of that county (Luzerne) is the mining and transportation of anthracite coal. That I may give the Committee a comprehensive view of this great interest, let me state that the anthracite coal field of Pennsylvania is divided into three sections, which though adjacent are separated from each other by ranges of mountains that conform in general outline to the Alleghanies, that run from the southwest to the northeast. The first or southern of these coal fields is principally in Schuylkill County, and including the lands of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company east of Tamaqua, contains 146 square miles, or 93,440 square acres. The second or middle coal field, including the Shamokin District, the Mahanoy, the Beaver Meadow, Hazelton, Eckley, Big and Little Black Creek districts, contains 126 square miles, or 80,640 square acres. The third or northern coal-field, sometimes called the Wyoming and Lackawanna region, contains 198 square miles, or 126,720 square acres. *Total area of the three fields, 470 square miles, or 300,800 square acres.*

P. W. SHEAFFER, a very competent mining engineer of Pottsville, made the following estimate, a few years ago, in regard to these fields:

	Cubic yards or tons.
Quantity of coal in three fields	26,342,680,000
From which deduct half for waste in mining and breaking	13,171,320,000
Residue	13,171,320,000
Deduct amount mined in forty-six years	149,376,119
Residue on hand	13,021,953,881

Equal to 42,291 tons ℘ acre.

These figures, says Mr. SHEAFFER, give an amount of coal 'in the hold' equal to a demand of 20,000,000 tons per annum for 651¼ years. Mr. GLADSTONE startled the House of Commons, a few years ago, by announcing that the coal-fields of England would not bear to be mined at their then rates for more than 100 years more, and that long before the day of final exhaustion arrived, the skilled artisans of England would draw off to more enduring coal-fields. The foregoing figures show where these skilled artisans will find their coal-field for 500 years after England has exhausted her last mine. They will come to Pennsylvania, or to such points in neighboring States as will give them easy access to these immense deposits of the black diamond."

Of the peculiar and very important connection or identification of interests between his district and the City of New-York, Judge WOODWARD speaks as follows, and it must be admitted that he speaks much truth:

"I would ask my friends from New-York, [Mr. BROOKS, Mr. WOOD and Mr. COX,] who pleaded so earnestly for reduction of duties on coal and iron, what they propose to do with the [illegible] in my country when they have shut up the iron works? The owners of the coal mines and of many of the iron works are their constituents, and they are rich enough to live without income from their Pennsylvania estates. They may find in the manifold advantages of a wide foreign commerce a full equivalent for the high dividends they get from coal and iron; but what is to become of my constituents, the miners? That question recurs with awful emphasis, and must be answered. *Are they to regale themselves and families with the theoretical beauties of free trade?* Are we to offer them a treatise on political economy while we take away the bread they eat? 'If thy brother or sister be naked and destitute of daily food, and one of you say unto them, depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled, notwithstanding ye give them not those things which are needful to the body, what doth it profit?'

Sir, these miners have been brought up to the business and are unfitted to other employments. They have transported their families to our country on the faith of legislation that would employ them in their appropriate work. Their form of labor is the most perilous of all others, and as the statistics show, is attended with the largest percentage of accidents to life and limb. They work for a bare subsistence, and when they strike for higher wages or a fairer basis the Press of the country is ready to denounce them, and every fountain of public opinion is poisoned against them by the hand of monopoly. In legislative halls they rarely get a hearing. Legislation is too busy with patronage, bonds, banks, debts and speculations, to think of coal-miners. I have been two years trying to get a construction of our Internal Revenue laws that would relieve the miners of the annual license fee of $10; but such are the ways of this world that I have not yet succeeded in bringing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to read the act of Congress, as the honorable Chairman (Mr. SCHENCK) says it should be read. He promises, however, that in his next bill this odious tax shall be wiped out.

The collieries in my *district are principally owned by corporations or individuals resident, for the most part, in New-York.* They have made large investments of capital, but they have received large returns. *The City of New-York has grown pari passu with the growth of the coal trade.* Now, Sir, I am glad that New-York capitalists had the enterprise, which was lacking in Philadelphia, to develop these coal-fields, and I rejoice that they have been well rewarded for their investments; but of every ton of coal that has been mined for them they have taken the lion's share. The miner gets less than $1 a ton for his work. If the cost of transportation and handling be put at $1 75 ℘ ton, and $5 the ton be taken as the average price in market, there is a clear profit to the proprietors of about $2 25 ℘ ton. On 6,000,000 tons there is an annual profit of $13,500,000, from which are to be deducted interest on investment and other incidentals; but when the most liberal allowances have been made it will be seen how the sweat of the subterranean toilers has been coined into wealth for the New-York proprietors. The unrequited labor of the coal-fields has built up colossal fortunes for the capitalists. *And yet they send their eloquent Representatives here to take away from Pennsylvania the iron manufactures which constitute the market for nearly one-half of this enormous coal production.* Is New-York truly represented on this floor?

These honorable gentlemen charge Pennsylvania with robbing and oppressing New-York consumers. I answer, *the iron and coal trade has enriched New-York.* All our great mining and transporting companies, the Delaware and Hudson, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Pennsylvania Company, the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, representing many millions of capital, have their seat in that City. *The principal stockholders are New-Yorkers, and many of them are millionaires.* They have been robbed by Pennsylvania, say honorable gentlemen. Does the City of New-York look like a party that had been robbed? Are these gentlemen in the sorry plight as robbed men? This would be a good joke if it were not a ridiculous calumny. The truth is that no city on the continent has been so much benefited by the coal and iron of Pennsylvania as the City of New-York; and now her Representatives would throw down the scaffolding by which she got up, in the vain expectation that she is strong enough to stand in mid-air with nothing but free-trade abstractions to lean upon."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Owego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road a good income.

VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

☞ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, held at Peoria, Ill., on the 15th of March, the following persons were elected as directors for the ensuing year: Zeno Secor, James W. Smith, Charles A. Secor and Edward Weston, of the City of New-York; John B. Brown, of Portland, Me.; Gustavus Bicker, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Henry Hill, of Warsaw, and Wm. H. Cruger, of Peoria, Ill. At a meeting of the new Board, ZENO SECOR was elected President, WILLIAM H. CRUGER, Vice-President, and THEODORE HIGBIE, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 4, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	14	Leather, sides	9,125
Bees-wax, pkgs.	2	Moss, bales	225
Cotton, bales	5,650	Melado, hhds.	46
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	116	Petroleum, Ref., bbls.	891
Eggs, bbls.	499	Pecans, pkgs.	38
Flour, bbls.	8,690	Pork, bbls.	1,181
Wheat, bushels	7,560	Beef, pkgs.	84
Corn, bushels	1,200	Cut-meats, pkgs.	1,402
Oats, bushels	2,424	Lard, tcs.	473
Malt, bushels	2,200	Lard, kegs	350
Barley, bushels	600	Butter, pkgs.	1,164
Grass-seed, bushels	660	Cheese, bxs.	1,061
Beans, bushels	723	Tallow, pkgs.	183
Corn-meal, bags	1,700	Rice, pkgs.	54
Hemp, bales	16	Starch, bxs.	50
Hops, bales	75	Tobacco, hhds.	335
Hides, No.	3,972	Whisky, bbls.	688
Hides, bdls.	854	Wool, bales	13

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Mary Lee*, for Gloucester—24,120 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Donau*, for Glasgow—1,220 lbs. Hams, 100 bbls. Apples, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 5,450 bbls. Flour, 12 pkgs. Resin.

By the brig *Shepherdess*, for Gibraltar—1,257 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Continue in moderate supply and demand at from $6 50@$7 25 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 25@$9 75 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—There has been a very firm market reported for all kinds, but the transactions have been unimportant. We quote: Java at 20c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 16¼c.@18¼c.; Laguayra, 16¼c.@18¼c.; Rio, 9¾c.@15½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16¼c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 14¼c.@18¼c.; Manila, 15c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c. San Domingo, in bond, 9¼c.@10¼c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been quoted higher, on a pretty fair business, though closing tamely. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,178 bales for early delivery, including 803 bales to shippers, 392 bales to spinners, 306 bales to speculators, and 677 bales in transit. Also 900 bales for forward delivery, including 500 bales, basis Low Middling, April, at 21⅛c.@22⅛c.; 100 bales, basis Low Middling, May, 22c.; 300 bales, basis Low Middling, June, 21⅛c.@22c., ℘ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	18⅛	18⅜	19	19⅛
Good Ordinary	20⅜	20⅝	21	21⅛
Low Middling	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜	22⅝
Middling	23⅛	23⅜	23⅜	23⅝
Good Middling	24⅛	24⅜	25	25⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	5,650
Receipts last week	9,612
Receipts the preceding week	12,698
Receipts since Sept. 1	539,333
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	—
Exports since Sept. 1	273,842
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	336,067
Exports for the year ending Sept 1, 1869	328,479
Estimated stock here	45,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite moderately sought after at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,300 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 35@$4 60; very inferior to good Extra State at $4 85@$4 95; good to choice Spring Extra at $4 95@$5 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $4 70@$5 20 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 35@$4 60
Extra State	4 65@ 5 75
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	4 65@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	4 70@ 5 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 20@ 7 20
Extra City, shipping	4 75@ 5 00
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 7 25
Poor to fancy Extra Missouri	5 50@ 9 25

Southern Flour continues inactive at drooping rates; sales have been reported since our last of 570 bbls., in lots, at $5 45@$6 25 for Poor to Good Ordinary, and rules $6 25@$9 75 for Good Ordinary to Choice Extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour has been in light demand at $3 90@$5 for Inferior to Choice, ℘ bbl.; sales, 230 bbls. Corn-meal continues quiet at $4 30@$4 65 for Western; $4 25@$4 50 for Jersey; $5@$5 10 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales, 175 bbls. Buckwheat Flour rules quite dull at from $2 50@$2 85 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—A moderate demand, chiefly for export, has been reported for Spring Wheat, which has been offered rather more freely, and quoted somewhat easier in price. Winter Wheat has been in light request at drooping rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 59,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 35@$1 45, chiefly at $1 40, delivered; Red and Amber Western at $1 24@$1 26½, in store and delivered; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 12½, delivered; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 11@$1 11½, delivered; Nos. 2 and 3 Spring, Mixed, at $1 05; No. 3 Spring at $1 02; Rejected Spring at $1; White Genesee at $1 40@$1 50; Amber State at $1 26½, delivered, ℘ bushel. Corn has been quoted higher, on very light offerings and a fair inquiry, partly speculative. Sales have been reported since our last of 43,500 bushels, at $1 06½@$1 07½ for Prime Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 06@$1 10 for new Mixed Western, the latter rate for very choice; $1 10@$1 11 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern: $1 06@$1 10 for White Western and Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye is in some request at 92½c.@$1 for Jersey and Western; $1@$1 06 for State ℘ bushel. Barley has been in demand at former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,000 bushels at $1@$1 05 for Canada West; 70c.@85c. for poor to good two-rowed State, ℘ bushel. Barley Malt continues inactive at from 85c.@$1 18, as extremes, ℘ bushel. Oats have been held with much firmness, on, however, a limited business. Sales have been reported since our last of 31,000 bushels in lots, at 58c.@60c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 62c.@65c. for White Ohio; 62½c.@65c. for State, from track and delivered; 63c.@64c. for Pennsylvania; 58c.@65c. for Jersey and Southern, and 85c. for (a lot of 400 bushels) extra choice State for seed purposes, ℘ bushel. The export clearances have been 5,450 bbls Flour and 13,000 bushels Wheat for Glasgow, and 24,120 bushels Wheat for Gloucester.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, April 2, 1870.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,990,325	Barley	169,137
Corn	351,411	Malt	23,539
Oats	827,015	Peas	4,397
Rye	33,447		

HAY—Bale Hay continues quiet at 95c.@95c. for shipping, and $1 10@$1 30 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw is selling slowly at 75c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in light demand at former rates, including New-York at 10c.@25c.; Eastern at 14c.@21c.; Ohio at 12c.@20c.; Michigan at 12c.@20c.; Wisconsin at 10c.@22c.; Yearlings at 4c.@8c. Old Olds at 3c.@5c. ℘ lb. Receipts to-day, 75 bales; exports, —bales.

LEATHER—The receipts and sales of Hemlock-tanned Sole have been on a restricted scale. The main call has been for prime lots, particularly of medium weights, which have been in light supply and firm. Oak-tanned Sole has been slow of sale, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. There has been very little inquiry for Rough Leather, which has been more or less nominal in price. The day's receipts have been 9,125 sides. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22½c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 22c.@24c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 25c.@30c., ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—The main business has been in Porto Rico, of which sales have been made of 228 hhds., 9 tcs. and 12 bbls., at 56c. ℘ gallon. Some job lots have been placed at prices within our range. The inquiry has been moderate, chiefly for the better grades. We quote as before: Old and New Crop Porto Rico at 30c.@68c.; Old and New Cuba, 25c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 60c.@80c., ℘ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	23c.@24c.	30c.@33c.
Cuba, Clayed	25c.@28c.	35c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	38c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	30c.@50c.	40c.@65c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	60c.@80c.

NAVAL STORES—Business in all articles has shown less animation; prices, however, have been well supported. Strained Resin has been quiet, but quoted firm at from $2 07½@$2 10 ℘ 280 lbs.; receipts, — bbls; sales, 650 bbls.; exports, 12 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine remained as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate request and quoted generally at 47c.@47½c., for merchantable, ℘ gallon, the latter rate for New-York pkgs.; sales, 225 bbls., in lots. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 46½c.@48c. ℘ gallon. Crude nominally at $3 62@$3 75 ℘ 280 lbs.; Resin, $2 05@$8 ℘ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White; Tar, $2 25@$2 50; Pitch, $2 50 ℘ bbl.

OIL—There have been no important transactions reported since our last. Prices remain as previously quoted, including Crude Whale at 70c.@78c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at 85c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70; Bleached Sperm at $1 75; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 30; Red Oil at 72c.@75c.; Linseed Oil at 87c.@91c., in casks and bbls.; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 50; Menhaden at 65c.; Spermaceti at 32c.; Extra Refined Seal at 95c. ℘ gallon; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 50c.@55c.; Southern Yellow, 65c.@67c.; Refined Yellow, 72½c.@75c.; White, 85c.@87c. ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The market has been generally quoted rather stronger, with lighter offerings noted, but the demand has been on a restricted scale. Crude has been quiet but steady on the basis of 14⅛c.@14¼c., in bulk; 18¾c., in shipping order here, and 18¾c.@18⅞c., in shipping order at Philadelphia ℘ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls.; in Philadelphia, 400 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been in less request, but rather buoyant in price, with sales reported here of 2,100 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 26¾c.; 1,500 bbls., April to June, at about 27c. ℘ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 3,500 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, mainly at 25⅛c.; 1,000 bbls. do., May, at 26c. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 891 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,460 bbls. The export clearances have been 1,257 bbls. for Gibraltar. Refined Oil continues quiet at about 32c.@33c. ℘ gallon. Naphtha has been inactive from 9½c.@10c. in bbls., 4¾c.@5c. in bulk, and 15c.@15½c. in cases, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—There has been an unusually active speculative demand for Mess Pork at firmer and buoyant prices. The jobbing inquiry has been fair at the going rates. There has been rather more call for other kinds, which have been held with increased confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 620 bbls., in lots, at $26 62@$26 81, chiefly at $26 75 for New Mess; $26 75 for Thin Mess; $22 50@$22 75 for Prime Mess, and $20@$20 75 for Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Also, 6,250 bbls. New Mess, seller April, May and June, at $26 75, ℘ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue dull and heavy at 12c.@12½c. for City ℘ lb. Cut-meats have been in demand and steady; sales have been reported of 180 pkgs. at 10¼c.@12c. for Shoulders, and 14c.@16c., chiefly at 15c.@15½c., for Hams, ℘ lb. Bacon continues inactive at former rates; sales equal to 145 boxes, including Cumberland, at 12½c.@12¾c.; Short Rib at 13¼c., ℘ lb. Lard has been offered less freely and has been in fair request, mainly on speculative accounts, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 550 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 14c.@15½c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 14⅝c.@15c. for City, and 14⅛c.@15c for fair to prime Steam ℘ lb.; also 1,250 tcs. prime Steam, April and May, seller 15c. ℘ lb. Beef continues in demand at uniform quotations; sales have been reported of 380 bbls. at $8@$14 for Plain Mess, $13@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grades ℘ bbl. Tierce Beef has been salable and steady, including New Prime Mess at from $24@$27, and India Mess at $27@$31, Plate do., $33 ℘ tierce; sales, 180 tcs. Beef Hams have been moderately sought after since our last at from $27@$33 ℘ bbl.; sales, 175 bbls. Butter continues quiet at drooping prices, including State, inferior to prime, at 20c.@38c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 15c.@28c., ℘ lb.; the day's receipts were 1,164 pkgs. Cheese has been slow of sale at from 6c.@15½c. as the extreme for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts were 1,061 boxes.

SUGARS—Raw have been in pretty fair demand, partly for the Canadian market, at well-supported prices. Sales, 891 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 9½c.@10⅛c., chiefly at 9¾c.; and 230 boxes Molasses Sugar at 8c. ℘ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9c.@9¾c.; fair to good grocery grades at 9¾c.@9⅞c.; good to choice grocery grades at 9¾c.@10⅛c. ℘ lb.; Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 9½c.@10¾c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 9½c.@9¾c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderately active demand, and quoted stronger, ranging from 11⅛c.@12⅞c., as the extreme, ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported since our last of 76,000 lbs. Tallow at 9c.@9⅞c.; 39,000 lbs. Stearine at 14¼c.@15⅛c., and 42,500 lbs. Grease at 8c.@12c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in reduced supply and good demand at higher prices. Sales 470 bbls., in lots, at $1 04@$1 05, for wood and iron-bound Western and State pkgs., ℘ gallon; receipts, 688 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted about steady, but trade has been dull. For Liverpool, there were taken 120 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅛d. ℘ lb.; 18,000 bushels Wheat, by steamer, part at 3d. ℘ bushel. For London, 11,000 bbls. Flour, chiefly all April delivery, at 2s. ℘ bbl., and 50 tons Oxide Zinc at 20s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow, 26,500 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 5d. ℘ bushel. For a Baltic port direct, equal to 1,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d. ℘ bbl. For New-York or Boston, a ship, now at Cronstadt, thence on private terms.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Prices Current for Monday, April 4, reported exclusively for the NEW-YORK TIMES. Our quotations are the wholesale prices paid by Dealers and Jobbers for sound, merchantable property, in good clean packages.

BUTTER—The market for BUTTER during the past week has been in the usual muddle which is annually encountered and caused by the meeting of the new crop with the old. Receipts are light and old stock is down to a low point in quantity and generally in quality. New Crop is also in light receipt, and from appearances at this writing will be, at least, one week behind last year in having a full supply on the market. Fine old Yellow Firkins are scarce and will command a fair price during the month for coastwise trade. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State, half-firkin tubs, good to fine, ℘ lb.	33@38
State, Welsh tubs, good to fine, ℘ lb.	30@33
Ordinary qualities, ℘ lb.	20@25

OLD CROP BUTTER.

Good to fine State, firkins, ℘ lb.	30@35
Fair to good State, firkins, ℘ lb.	25@27
Common State, firkins, ℘ lb.	18@20
Good to fine State, half-firkin tubs, ℘ lb.	30@35
Common to fair State, Welsh tubs, ℘ lb.	20@25
Good Yellow Western, firkins, ℘ lb.	18@25
Fair Western, firkins, ℘ lb.	14@17
Western and Canada Common and Store Packed ℘ lb.	13@14

CHEESE—We have no new feature to note in the market for Cheese. Considerable transactions have been effected for the English market, and this market is greatly relieved of the pressure caused by the heavy stock that had been seeking an outlet. A better demand prevails for local wants, as buyers generally are satisfied that the market has touched bottom for the present crop. Our quotations are unaltered:

Extra State Factories, ℘ lb.	15 @15½
Fine State Factories, ℘ lb.	14 @15
Fair to good State Factories, ℘ lb.	13¼ @14
Extra State Farm Dairies, ℘ lb.	14½ @15
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ℘ lb.	13 @14
Good to extra Pine-apple, New-York, ℘ lb.	26 @27
Good to extra Pine-apple, Connecticut, ℘ lb.	26 @28
Good to extra English Dairy style, New-York, ℘ lb.	18 @20
Good to extra English Dairy style, Connecticut, ℘ lb.	16 @18
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed Factory, ℘ lb.	6 @12

POULTRY AND GAME—The supply of Poultry continues light, and with a good demand prices remain firm. Pigeons are scarcer and bring a better price.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, State and New-Jersey, ℘ lb.	27@29
Turkeys, Western, ℘ lb.	25@28
Chickens, State and New-Jersey, ℘ lb.	23@24
Chickens, Western, ℘ lb.	21@22
Ducks, State and New-Jersey, ℘ lb.	28@29
Ducks, Western, ℘ lb.	25@27
Geese	16@18

LIVE POULTRY.

Turkeys, ℘ lb.	25@ 26
Chickens, ℘ lb.	18@ 20
Ducks, ℘ pair	$1 50@$1 75
Geese, ℘ pair	2 00@ 3 00

GAME.

Pigeons, flight, ℘ dozen	$1 75@$2 00
English Snipe, ℘ dozen	2 50@ 3 00

EGGS—The market is kept fully stocked, and an active demand ruled, though prices are weaker in anticipation of increased supplies.

State and Pennsylvania fresh, ℘ dozen	27@28
Western fresh, ℘ dozen	26@27
Canada, ℘ dozen	26@27
Southern, ℘ dozen	26@27

BEANS AND PEAS—The Bean market is without activity. Peas are entirely nominal.

Beans, Marrow, prime, ℘ bushel	$2 30@$2 40
Beans, Marrow, fair to good, ℘ bushel	1 90@ 2 00
Beans, Medium, prime, ℘ bushel	1 50@ 1 75
Beans, Medium, fair to good, ℘ bushel	1 25@ 1 30
Beans, Pea, prime, ℘ bushel	2 00@ 2 25
Beans, Assorted, common, ℘ bushel	50@ 1 00
Peas, Canada, free, ℘ bushel	1 10@ —
Peas, Southern, Black Eyes, two-bushel bags	4 00@ 4 25

POTATOES—The market is dull with a full stock offering. Sales are made of Northern and Western stock at $1@$1 25 from cars.

Bermudas, ℘ bbl.	$9 00@$10 00
Peach Blows, White, ℘ bbl.	1 75@ 2 00
Peach Blows, Red, ℘ bbl.	1 25@ 1 50
Prince Alberts, ℘ bbl.	1 75@ 2 00
Dyrights, ℘ bbl.	1 75@ 2 00
Buckeyes, ℘ bbl.	50@ 1 00
Onions, Red, ℘ bbl.	4 00@ 4 50
Onions, Yellow, ℘ bbl.	4 50@ 5 00
Turnips, Russia, ℘ bbl.	1 50@ 2 00
Cabbage, ℘ 100	7 00@ 10 00
Marrow Squash, ℘ bbl.	5 00@ 5 50
Tomatoes, Bermuda, ℘ box	1 50@ 1 75

FRUITS—Apples are arriving from the West quite liberally for the season, and under the pressure to sell prices have given away slightly.

Apples, Greenings, ℘ bbl.	$5 00@$6 50
Apples, Spitzenbergs, ℘ bbl.	5 00@ 5 25
Apples, Baldwins, ℘ bbl.	5 00@ 5 25
Apples, mixed lots, ℘ bbl.	4 50@ 5 00
Apples, common, ℘ bbl.	3 00@ 3 50
Prime Cranberries, ℘ bbl.	20 00@22 00

DRIED FRUITS—Apples are very dull, and prices are nominally lower, with a large stock on the market. Peaches are without activity, but steady in price. Berries are without inquiry.

Apples, Sliced, ℘ lb.	10 @11
Apples, State, good to prime, ℘ lb.	7½ @ 8½
Apples, Western, good to prime, ℘ lb.	7 @ 8
Apples, Southern, good to prime, ℘ lb.	6 @ 7
Apples, State and Western, fair, ℘ lb.	5 @ 6
Peaches, Peeled, prime, ℘ lb.	21 @22
Peaches, Peeled, fair to good, ℘ lb.	16 @18
Peaches, Unpeeled, halves, prime, ℘ lb.	9½ @10
Peaches, Unpeeled, halves, fair to good, ℘ lb.	7½ @ 8½
Peaches, Unpeeled, quarters, prime, ℘ lb.	8½ @ 9
Peaches, Unpeeled, quarter, fair to good, ℘ lb.	6 @ 8
Blackberries, ℘ lb.	12 @12½
Raspberries, ℘ lb.	26 @27
Cherries, ℘ lb.	20 @22
Plums, ℘ lb.	24 @25

SUNDRIES—We quote:

Beeswax, ℘ lb.	$0 38 @$0 39
Ginseng, Southern, ℘ lb.	60 @ 65
Ginseng, Western, ℘ lb.	50 @ 55
Broom Corn, Red, ℘ lb.	11 @ 12
Broom Corn, Green, ℘ lb.	13 @ 14
Hickory Nuts, ℘ bushel	1 00 @ 1 25
Clover-seed, Prime, ℘ bbl.	13½ @ 14
Rough Flaxseed, ℘ bushel	2 15 @ 2 25
Timothy Seed, ℘ bushel	5 50 @ 5 75
Maple Sugar, ℘ lb.	18 @ 20
Feathers, Live Geese, new	80 @ 88

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 4, 1870.

Trade in horned Cattle in One Hundredth-street this morning was good, prices and grades ranging in fair proportion one to the other. Such, also, was the state of business at Weehawken, while at Communipaw grades were unusually good and prices correspondingly high. The supplies, also, were exceptionally light, which was in part owing to the deep and heavy state of the country roads west of Chicago, which seriously impeded travel, and there was no anxiety to forward Cattle to New-York City, the markets there having of late weeks run quite low. Prices quoted this morning at Communipaw were as follows: Prime Steers, 17c. ℘ lb.; first quality, 16c.@16½c. ℘ lb.; second quality, 15c.@15½c. ℘ lb.; no third quality. Highest price quoted, 17c. ℘ lb.; lowest price quoted, 15c. ℘ lb.; this day's average, 16c. ℘ lb.

SALES TO-DAY.

CONEY & MCPHERSON sold, for selves, 115 Illinois Steers, from fair to prime, from 15c.@17c. ℘ lb.; weight 7 cwt.; average price through the lot, 16c. ℘ lb.; also, for R. G. DUDLEY, 16 Ohios, at 15c. ℘ lb.; a fair lot of Steers; weight 6½ cwt. W. FITCH sold, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 151 Illinois Steers, from fair to prime, from 15½c.@17c. ℘ lb.; weight 7¼ cwt.; also, for same, 61 Missouri Steers, from fair to good, from 15½c.@16½c. ℘ lb.; weight 7 cwt.; and again, for same, 47 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 15½c.@16c. ℘ lb.; weight 7 cwt. BEACH & BRAY sold, for selves, 127 Illinois Steers, from fair to prime, from 15c.@17c. ℘ lb.; weight 7¼ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

KASE & HAUVER'S weekly report of Sheep, sold by them for week ending April 4, 1870: 1,752 Sheep, price received $10,766 97; average ℘ head, $6 15; price ranging from 6¾c.@8¾c. ℘ lb.; sales effected today by same firm: 202 medium Ohio Sheep, weight 14,970 lbs., at 7c. ℘ lb.; 179 fine wooled Ohio Sheep, weight 15,350 lbs., at 8c. ℘ lb.; 213 medium Ohio Sheep, weight 15,490 lbs., at 6¾c. ℘ lb. BELLIS & PIDCOCK'S weekly report of Sheep, sold by them for week ending April 2, 1870: 4,025 Sheep, price received $27,505 88; range of prices from 7¾c.@8¾c. ℘ lb.; sales effected today by same firm, 51 Sheep, weight 4,550 lbs., at 8½c. ℘ lb.; 20 Sheep, weight 1,765 lbs., at 8½c. ℘ lb.; 10 Sheep, weight 880 lbs., at 8¾c. ℘ lb.—grades all good.

COMMUNIPAW HOG MARKET.

Sales in live Hogs limited; City dressed sold from 12¼c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending April 2, 1870—1,863 head of horned Cattle, 5,790 Hogs, 4,466 Sheep arrived in 187 cars. There were slaughtered in same yards during same week 411 head of horned Cattle, 5,731 Hogs, 4,190 Sheep. Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and today—554 head of horned Cattle, 1,505 Hogs, 1,343 Sheep, arrived in 55 cars.

Gross arrivals at CHAMBERLIN'S Yards, Nos. 70 and 72 Robinson-street, for week ending April 4, 1870: 460 Sheep, sold from 7c.@9½c. ℘ lb.; 52 Lambs, sold from 21c.@24c. ℘ lb.; 17 Beeves, sold from 12c.@14c. ℘ lb.; 57 Cows, sold at $50, $70 and $90 ℘ head; 90 Veals, sold from 9c.@12c. ℘ lb. There were 6 partly bred Channel Island Cows passing through these yards this morning on their way from East Providence, R. I., to Philadelphia. They were rather too low in condition to attract the eye; they showed the fault so prevalent in this country, viz: the want of rich, full Winter keep; had these animals been in high order they would have attracted many admirers.

The Executive Committee of the New-York State Poultry Society have issued a new monthly publication entitled the *Poultry Bulletin*. It contains much that is useful and entertaining to the lovers of the poultry-yard.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL J. JOYCE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel J. Joyce, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of April, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petion should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of March, 1870.

mh22-law3wTu GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CYRUS W. LODER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Cyrus W. Loder, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of April, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of April, 1870.

ap5-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW J. SOLIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 21st day of April, A. D., 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 26th March, 1870.

mh29-law3wTu* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. SCHEPELER, JOHN D. SCHEPELER and LEON ROSENPLAENTER, composing the firm of Schepeler & Co., bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors of said bankrupts, and other persons interested, that on the 24th day of March, 1870, a petition was duly filed in said Court by William Von Sachs, assignee of said bankrupts, asking leave to compound a certain debt of Messrs. Woods & Wright, of Carlisle, Penn., in favor of said bankrupts, and that on the same day an order was made directing that a hearing of the matters stated in said petition be had before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., the Register in charge of these proceedings, at his office, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 8th day of April, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M. of that day, at which time and place all creditors, and other persons interested, are required to appear and show cause, if any there be, why an order should not be passed by the Court upon said petition, authorizing the prayer of said petition.—New-York, March 25, 1870.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk of said District Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN LODER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and other persons in interest, that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy in charge of said case, No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, New-York City, in said district, on the 20th day of April, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, for the purposes specified in section 27 of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867. RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.

THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney for Assignee, No. 21 Chambers-st., New-York City.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works

have for SALE at their shops, foot of East 12th-st., New-York, an assortment of machinery, lathes, tools, &c., suitable for making marine engines, as well as tools for all kinds of machine work.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

All kinds of cast and wrought iron work for building. Counting house and warerooms, NOS. 139 AND 143 CENTRE-ST.

BEDDING.

BEDDING!

JOHN H. WILCOX & CO., No. 59 4th-av., opposite Stewart's upper store, importers S. A. horse-hair, manufacturers and dealers, wholesale and retail. Hair, feathers, moss, husk, sponge, Eureka, mattresses, spring-beds and bedding. Feathers washed and purified by Farnham's patent process, live steam. Old feathers renovated by steam and relieved of disagreeable odor. JOHN H. WILCOX, formerly of MELLEN & WILCOX.

PERSONAL.

IF THE RELATIVES OF THOMAS HOUNDSWORTH LAWTON, (formerly of Barnsley, England,) receive no intelligence from him on or before July, 1870, the shares in the Barnsley Gas Company belonging to the same will be handed over to his children.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO OF SCHENCK'S PLANERS, one of Meyer & Uneson's slitting saws, one of Woodbury's best four-side moulding machine and cutters, one of Wright's patent tongue and groove. Can be seen running at the factory in Oak-st., near Franklin-st., Greenpoint, three blocks from 10th or 23d-st. ferries.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway and 13th-st.
LOST AT SEA. Leading characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Chas. Fisher, Miss Germon, Miss Henriques, &c.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
MACBETH. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Hamilton, Anderson, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
PIPPIN; OR THE KING OF THE GOLD MINES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, Mr. Harry Beckett, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Howitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
AVALANCHE and JUMBO JUM. Leading characters by Messrs. Cochita, Ronzati, Harry Gurr, &c.

TAMMANY.
14th-st.
PROF. RISLEY'S COMBINATION OF ONE HUNDRED ARTISTS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
CHING CHOW HI, (Ethiopian opera.) NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
LECTURE BY MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON. Subject—"To the Rescue."

GREENE-STREET CHURCH.
Greene-st., between Spring and Broome sts.
SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONCERT.

BARKER ART GALLERY.
No. 815 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....3
Two copies, one year.....5
Ten copies, one year.....25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
Five copies, one year.....9
Ten copies, one year.....15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Twenty copies, one year.....25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra.....3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address,

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In the Corps Legislatif yesterday it was announced that the Government had decided to appeal to the people on the question of the new Constitution, but the vote will be deferred to avoid the misunderstanding between the Ministry and the Chambers....The Austrian Ministry has resigned, and Count POTACKI has been summoned to form a new Cabinet....Chamberlain SILK has been appointed by the Russian Government as Special Envoy to Pekin and Yeddo to regulate political and commercial relations with China and Japan....The Pope desires to have the infallibility discussion begin immediately after the Easter holidays....The London *Times* "strongly hopes" that the decision of the United States Supreme Court on the legal-tender question will not be reconsidered....The Prince of WALES, yesterday, presided and made a speech at a meeting of the Society of Arts held to organize an educational department....The Glasgow *Herald* believes that in the forthcoming budget important changes will be made in the revenue and tariff duties....The new steamer *Italy*, of the National line, was successfully launched at Glasgow yesterday.

CONGRESS.

During the morning hour in the Senate, yesterday, a number of new bills were introduced; among them one incorporating the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and granting the Rio Grande to San Diego, Cal.; and another providing for an American line of mail and emigrant passenger steam-ships between this City and certain Scandinavian ports. The order of arrangements for the memorial services in honor of the late Gen. THOMAS was announced; there will be a convention of the two Houses on Thursday evening, and a special committee will be appointed to attend the funeral. The Georgia bill was taken up early in the day and earnestly discussed. In the outset a motion was made to strike out the Bingham amendment. Mr. WILSON offered an amendment authorizing the continuation of the present Legislature for two years from its reorganization on certain conditions. The debate was continued for the remainder of the session, but no vote was reached. At 4½ P. M. the Senate went into Executive Session and subsequently adjourned.

In the House a number of bills of no general interest were introduced, except one by Mr. JULIAN for amending the Constitution, giving suffrage to women. Resolutions, among others, were adopted in reference to the change in the carting system in the New-York Customhouse, and for an extension of the free-letter delivery to all cities of a less population than 20,000, and to State capitals of less than 10,000. A resolution for an adjournment on the 10th of May was objected to and went over. A bill was passed by a vote of 114 to 40 fixing the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November as the day for electing Representatives and Delegates to Congress in all States and Territories. A joint resolution was adopted directing a court of inquiry in regard to the loss of the *Oneida*. Some debate arose on a resolution, which was finally withdrawn, in reference to the troubles in Richmond, Va. The report of the Vice-President and Speaker in regard to the obsequies of Gen. THOMAS was received, adopted, and a committee appointed to attend the funeral. The Tariff bill was then taken up, and a long debate ensued upon the various sections relating to the tax on sugar, pending which, without disposing of the subject, the House at 5 P. M. adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate last night the New-York Charter bill was made the special order for today, immediately after the reading of the journal. The New-York City Election and General State Election bills were also made the special order for today. The Canal Tax bills were reported. A bill to amend the Insurance act by including glass or glass-plate was introduced. The bill making appropriations for the payment of the principal and interest of the canal debt for next year was ordered to a third reading, together with the bill appropriating $150,000 for the Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane, at Middletown. The session of the Assembly was devoted to private claim bills.

GENERAL.

The election in Connecticut yesterday is conceded by Gov. JEWELL to have gone in favor of his opponent by, perhaps, 1,000 majority. The Republicans had faint hopes last night of retaining a reduced majority in the Senate.

Gov. CAMPBELL, of Wyoming Territory, in a dispatch to the Indian Bureau, confirms the reports of the recent murders by Indians in the Sweetwater mining district. He has organized the Territory into three military districts, each to be commanded by Colonels. Companies will be formed at different points, and mounted as minute men, to repel the attacks of the Indians.

A break occurred yesterday in the Erie Canal feeder-bank, near Rochester, which cannot be repaired until the water in the river subsides.

The revenue of the Dominion of Canada, for March, was $1,313,716, and the expenditure $469,583.

A train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was thrown off the track near Quincy, on Saturday night, and a sleeping-car and two passenger-cars demolished. Two persons were fatally injured, and twenty-three sustained injuries from which they will recover.

The colored people of Richmond observed, yesterday, the anniversary of the evacuation of Richmond by LEE.

The Governor-General of India the Earl of MAYO, is reported to be making a tour through the cotton growing districts of that country, urging upon the planters the necessity of increasing the cultivation of the staple in order to compete with this country.

Gen. CANBY has not yet furnished troops for the expulsion of Mayor ELLYSON from the City Hall of Richmond, and the United States Marshal is summoning a posse to effect the dislodgement.

A demonstration of sympathy for the cause of the Cubans was given last night at the Cooper Institute, at which Mayor HALL presided. A long list of resolutions was adopted, and speeches were made by Hon. THOS. FITCH, of Nevada, Mr. SALOMON, former Governor of Wisconsin, JOHN MITCHELL and STEWART L. WOODFORD.

Judge INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court, yesterday rendered a decision in the motion made on Saturday last, to stay the execution of JOHN REYNOLDS, sentenced to be hanged on the 8th inst., for the murder of Mr. TOWNSEND. The Judge says he cannot stay the execution, and if there have been irregularities the only remedy is an application to the Governor for a respite.

The Tammany Society held a brief session last evening and appointed a committee to draft resolutions in relation to the decease of Sachem DANIEL E. DELAVAN. The matter of nominating candidates for the new Board of Sachems was referred to a committee of which Grand Sachem TWEED is Chairman.

Special Agent GAYLOR, of the Post-office Department, made a complaint before Commissioner BETTS, yesterday, against J. S. COLGATE, of the Eureka Photograph Company, No. 1 Chambers-street, charging him with having forwarded obscene publications through the Post-office mails. The accused was placed under $5,000 bail to appear for examination today.

The trial of DANIEL MCFARLAND, indicted for murder in the first degree in killing ALBERT D. RICHARDSON, was begun in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT, yesterday. The whole day was occupied in endeavors to impanel a jury. Forty-one of those called to serve as jurors, who answered to their names, were rejected, and at 4 P. M., when the Court adjourned, only five jurors had been sworn. The case excites unusual interest.

Is Anything to be Done for American Shipping?

The curiosity of the country begins to be greatly excited about the course which will finally be taken for the restoration of American commerce, as it is commonly called, or of American shipping as it would be more proper to call it. The session is drawing to a close, and nothing as yet proposed by way of remedy for the evils of the existing situation seems to give anything like general satisfaction to the parties most concerned. The iron-men do not want to let the ship-builders have cheap iron, and the lumber-men do not want them to have cheap timber, and divers manufacturers object to their having anything else cheap which enters into the construction of a ship; and until they have all things much cheaper than they are now, the ship-builders will not build. They have closed their yards, rolled up their drawings, and discharged their workmen, and are at present devoting themselves to the task of keeping Congress from making any concessions to ship-owners by way of admitting foreign-built ships to American registry. So that what with the iron and lumber men watching the ship-builders, and the ship-builders watching the ship-owners, and the ship-owners twirling their thumbs and waiting for better times, the foreigners are doing our "carrying trade" with a vengeance.

The Suez Canal, too, seems likely to increase the difficulty of the situation. It has already virtually thrown out of employment the vast fleet of fast-sailing vessels belonging to the ports of Liverpool and London, and hitherto engaged in the trade with India and China. The business is passing at one blow to the iron steamers, which can whisk through the canal and go down the Red Sea in the teeth of the monsoon. The disconsolate owners are therefore racking their brains to find out some means of turning their sailing vessels to account, and there is not the least likelihood that they can do anything with them but sell them. Those who buy them will, therefore, be able to "carry" on any line on which sailing vessels can still be used cheaper than ever. But then it is not at all likely that one-third of them even can ever again be brought into use. The requirements of modern commerce as to speed and punctuality have become so stringent that for some time past sailing vessels have been withdrawing from every line which steamers were able to traverse without inconvenience in the matter of coaling. The voyage to India and China, and round the Cape to California, were the only ones left on which steamers were placed at a decided disadvantage; and now, at last, what with the Suez Canal and the Pacific Railroad, steam has taken possession of these routes too.

Now steam vessels means iron vessels, and to run iron vessels profitably we must have iron. Our iron is cheap in our own market, but as cheap as anybody can make it anywhere, because, although we can grant a monopoly of ship-building on American soil, we cannot grant a monopoly of the ocean to American ships. If we cannot have cheap iron, then we must make up a subscription in the shape of a tax and present it to the ship-builders to enable them to sell their ships without loss, at the same rates as Englishmen and Germans, or else we must make up a subscription in the same way and present it to the ship-owners to enable them to sail their ships without loss, or else we must go without ships, and leave our trade to be carried on by foreigners, as we are now doing.

It ought not to be difficult to choose between these alternatives. The great body of the people have no personal interest in the matter. Nine-tenths of them do not see the ocean over once in their lives, and though they would all be glad to learn that the American flag made a respectable appearance on it, they will be satisfied with any decision to which the parties immediately concerned can get Congress to come. At present we seem as far from any decision as ever, and the game of mutual recrimination goes on as fiercely as ever. Anybody who calls for cheap iron is accused of being in the pay of the Welsh iron-masters; anybody who calls for the admission of cheap foreign ships is accused of being in the pay of the Glasgow ship-builders; and anybody who asks leave to buy back the large number of American-built ships now sailing under foreign flags, and which can be bought for considerably less than they were sold for, is accused of being a traitor. At this rate it seems very doubtful whether this generation will see any revival of the American carrying trade. A revival of it by means of direct bounties or subsidies, as we have more than once said, would be a great misfortune, as it would create one more bone of contention to be fought over every Winter by the free-traders and protectionists at Washington, to the hindrance of legislation and the increase of corruption and lobbying.

There is one peculiarity about the carrying trade which has received less attention in the discussion than it merits, and that is, that it is the only branch of business, in which Americans have any wish or expectation of engaging, in which American capital has to compete with foreign capital managed by foreigners. Now foreign capitalists are content with five per cent.; Americans are not content with ten, and foreigners can get five per cent. on the seas without letting the enterprise pass out of their own hands. American capitalists can make twenty per cent. on land without running any sea risks, or having anything to fear from foreign competition, and we doubt if they will be readily induced to go back to navigation for their profits. It must not be forgotten that in the days when Americans made so much money in the carrying trade, the interior of the continent had not been opened up. The wealth of the prairies and of the coal and iron fields was unknown; railroads did not exist. Our great moneyed men are now absorbed in mining, farming, and manufacturing, and will not look at the slow, and steady and comparatively unprofitable industries in which the old Bostonians, New-Yorkers, New-Londoners, and Philadelphians made their fortunes.

The Federal Judiciary.

In the history of jurisprudence there is nothing more striking and instructive than the course of the Supreme Court of the United States in the treatment of those conflicts which arise between the respective organizations of which our complex system of government is composed. Although, soon after our separation from Great Britain, the common law of England had been quite generally adopted in this country, there were, in this matter, no precedents to guide the Court in applying the great mass of learning and wisdom which we derived from this source. The Parliament of the United Kingdom was practically omnipotent while our Legislative bodies were controlled by written constitutions. The State Legislatures were limited in their powers by the provisions not only of the fundamental law of the several States, but also by those of the Constitution of the United States. The powers of Congress, on the contrary are specifically conferred, but yet with respect to those thus granted, equal authority with the British Parliament is possessed. To confine each within its respective spheres, and within the limits intended, was one of the objects of creating the Court.

It was the great good fortune of this country that at the commencement of this century, JOHN MARSHALL—who had experience not only at the Bar and in administration, but as a diplomatist, and also in Congress, where he commanded attention in the discussion of international questions—should have been chosen as the Chief-Justice of the Court. His connection with the Court began with the administration of JOHN ADAMS, and continued through the successive terms of JEFFERSON, MADISON, MONROE, and the younger ADAMS, into that of Gen. JACKSON. This was the formation period of our judicial edifice, and in laying down the law with respect to the constitutional questions which arose in this important period, the true relations of the Court to the other departments of the Government were carefully observed.

By the Constitution, the Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction; but as the former relates to cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls and those in which a State might be a party, jurisdiction of all other questions grows out of its appellate powers, which the Court was to exercise both as to law and fact, "with such *exceptions* and under such *regulations* as the Congress shall make." HAMILTON, in the 81st, 83d and 88d numbers of the *Federalist*, considers the power of Congress over the Court, and declares that its appellate jurisdiction is "subject to any *exceptions* and regulations which may be thought advisable."

The first question of this power of Congress is considered in the Judiciary act of 1789, which prescribes that the laws of the several States, except where the Constitution, treaties or statutes of the United States shall otherwise provide, "*shall be* regarded as rules of decision in trials at common law in cases where they apply." But a more significant case exists.

The Constitution enumerates the cases to which the judicial power on appeal extends. Congress, in organizing the Court, enumerated some of them but omitted others. In *Cranch's Reports* the Court held, Judge MARSHALL delivering its unanimous opinion, that the affirmative enumeration by *Congress* of the subjects of its jurisdiction must be held as prohibiting the exercise of others not described in the act, although specified in the Constitution.

The great care, delicacy, and it may be said solemnity, with which the Court considered all Constitutional questions, were unquestionably due in part to the circumstances under which the authority to do so was held, and we feel sure that if this great Judge had been on the Bench when the Legal-tender cases were before the Court, he would have urged upon his associates that until the Court was full, it was respectful to Congress and the Administration to pass the case by, which involved one of the most important of the powers of the Government in war, and more particularly if the Chief-Justice of the Court, when acting as Secretary of the Treasury, had said that the exercise of this power was "indispensably necessary" to success.

But Chief-Justice CHASE, who owes his elevation to the Bench to a supposed conformity of his principles to those of the loyal men who raised, by means of the Legal-tender act, the *money*, and, by means of a draft, the *men*, to establish the supremacy of the Government and prevent its defeat by the Confederate States, did not wait for the Court to be full, but took part in overthrowing an act which he called for as Secretary. He now finds himself in harmony with the *Journal of Commerce*, which at the time of their passage pronounced both measures unconstitutional and void, and that paper, with a strange confusion, attributes to our effort to fill the two vacancies which lately existed in that tribunal with loyal citizens, an attempt to *reconstruct* the Court. The watchful circumspection of Chief-Justice MARSHALL gave no cause for an attempt to reconstruct the tribunal over which he presided, but the Chief-Justice, anxious for political honors, would no doubt be glad to exasperate Congress into a measure which, as it would be deemed violent, would connect him closely with the next Presidential contest.

The power which we would restore to the Union, through the action of the Court as it is now constituted, is as essential to our success in future wars as it was proved to have been by the admission of Chief-Justice CHASE, and by the incontrovertible testimony of events, to the success of the one just closed; a recommendation which the friends of the late rebellion will but little prize.

Connecticut.

The tenor of the returns indicate pretty conclusively that the Democratic ticket in Connecticut is elected by a small majority. The weather yesterday was very unfavorable, and the Republican vote is reported to have been materially affected thereby. Gov. ENGLISH is probably elected by a majority ranging close upon one thousand. Last year he was defeated by 411. Under the circumstances there is very little significance involved in the result of the canvass, it being evident that with fair weather the result would have been different. Connecticut is an ancient Democratic stronghold, and it is only since the rebellion made Democracy odious that its people have been shamed into Republicanism. Even now Democracy has too small a margin to justify any great jubilation, or to afford any enduring guarantee of future success.

Distinction and Difference.

Nothing is more natural than that the *World*, hotly committed as it is to one side, should deprecate anything like a judicial examination of the quarrel between Tammany and the "Young Democracy." If it could be shown that either party to the controversy was absolutely and entirely in the right, we could sympathize with the *World's* condemnation of either dissidence or lukewarmness. This main issue, however, is so far from being settled, that intelligent observers who belong to neither of the contending factions must almost necessarily adopt a tentative attitude. We observed on Sunday, in substance, that the leaders of the "Young Democracy" were clever men and that the leaders of Tammany were very hard to beat. The *World* objects to this conjuncture, and evidently thinks we were bound in uttering one compliment to suppress the other. We fail to see the propriety of this, not only because both statements seem to us to be true, but because the suppression of the tribute to either combatant would really be unfair to the other. None did more discredit to the military abilities of Gen. GRANT than the critics who disparaged those of Gen. LEE. Besides this the *World* should have too much sagacity to forget that it is in a position very much like that of the bird who befouls its own nest. For years it has defended, applauded and associated itself with the interests of those whom it now so vehemently assails. The gentlemen of the "Ring" were angels of light yesterday in the same eyes to which they are incarnate fiends today. Our contemporary should blame neither the public nor ourselves for taking with its present furious declarations the same salt with which we seasoned its former strikingly opposite ones. Matters of detail, as regards the new charter, or anything else, we may approve or oppose on their merits, without reference to the particular wing of the Democracy that advocates them; but we are not yet prepared to recognize those nice distinctions in moral character or devotion to the public weal as between the "Ring" and the "Young Democracy," whereof the *World* is so late a discoverer and so fervent an enunciator. We cannot pretend to say what may be in store for us hereafter, but have a right to affirm that our present experience does not warrant the delicate discrimination that to our neighbor appears so public spirited and legitimate.

Are New-York Rents Going Down?

Landlords and tenants evidently have different opinions on rent prospects, and each party squares its belief with its wishes. Each, too, is apt to base its theory on deceptive premises or indications. The tenant declares that some owners have already lowered some of their rents; but the landlord answers that others have raised some of theirs. As a matter of fact, we find that both the decrease and the increase in various cases are local thus far. Real-estate agents, for the same reason, have diverse ideas, resulting from their personal experience. However, taking an unprejudiced view of the whole subject, our conviction is that rents in general are unquestionably decreasing, and that the only point to be determined is, whether this fall will amount to ten, fifteen or twenty per cent. from the highest previous rates. We are confident that the average reduction has already reached the former point, and we should not be surprised to find it, before the year is out, reaching the latter.

In our yesterday's issue we rapidly sketched some of the leading causes which have combined to effect the reduction. To what was then said we may now add that people have become more accustomed than they were ten years ago to "doubling up," or living with two or more families under one roof. Formerly this sort of housekeeping was looked upon with the greatest disfavor, but now it is accepted, in many cases, as a necessity. Habit is second nature, and many people who preferred boarding to this mode of life, now accept it quite philosophically, and make such combinations and derive such wisdom from experience as to render it comfortable. The revolution effected in this way may be seen by noting the number of "parts of houses" advertised nowadays, as compared with ten years ago. In many cases, tenants call for subtenants, while in others, owners advertise for persons to occupy their houses in common with themselves, they reserving certain rooms. In old times, architects and builders would not erect apartment houses, consisting of complete suites of rooms, on the French plan, because they claimed that our people would not support them. Very likely they were right then; but since 1860 these suites of rooms, comprising on a single floor all that a small family requires, have been urgently demanded. The call has not been answered, and, in sheer self-defense, families have, as best they can, fitted up the ordinary style of houses to accommodate more people. Each succeeding year they have added new accommodations, and, in fine, the result is that the population has become denser, and concentrated into proportionally fewer houses, so leaving the demand for houses to drag behind the increase of population. A precisely analogous condensation has occurred in trade, sub-offices and "desk-rooms" being made where before they would not have been tolerated.

Add to this the gradual settling of people into less expensive stores and dwellings, leaving the more costly to be left vacant unless the price is reduced; the great increase of suburban residences; the new railroad facilities which induce the population of New-York to migrate into surrounding towns and villages; the numbers of people who have given up housekeeping for boarding, as the overloaded furniture stores witness; and the spread of what were once New-York trade and population into Westchester County, New-Jersey and Long Island, and it is evident enough why so many houses are vacant now—more than ever known in the history of the City. On the other hand, building has been very active both on the island and in all its surrounding cities during the past year. Population has increased, but the building has increased at a greater ratio; and the result must inevitably be a fall in rents.

"Down With the Taxes."

The popular response to the appeal which has been so often and so urgently made in these columns for such a material reduction in the foreign and domestic tax levies as will relieve the general pressure upon American business and industries, seems to gather emphasis day by day. It is evident that it was timely, and that the whole country is being roused to a sense of its pressing importance. In view of the demonstrations which are constantly being made, in localities far removed from each other, it seems strange that Congress has not been more effectually aroused to a sense of the emergency, as well as to a realization of impending political danger. The general testimony is to the effect that the country is waiting for relief with a patience which has been sorely tried, but which will soon be exhausted. If it be disappointed there can be little question that the Republican Party will suffer seriously, even to the extent of repudiation in the next elections.

The issue is already forming between the policy of revenue and the policy of monopoly, and it begins to look as if it would control the political action of the near future. In view of the inexorable requirements of the Federal Treasury, growing out of our national obligations, and which must continue for a decade, at least, such an issue seems to be at present entirely gratuitous. All concede it to be a dangerous one, so far as its resulting probabilities to the harmony of the Republican Party are concerned, and one which should therefore be avoided. It is concededly an issue with regard to which the party is divided on principle and by local interests, and upon which Congress, as the representative of all, must make general concessions for the sake of harmony.

Four months have passed since Congress assembled, and were confronted with this question of a reduction of taxation. During all that time the business interests of the country have been comparatively in a state of suspended animation. Established enterprises have languished, and new ones have been held in abeyance, awaiting the result. As yet, they have been treated to little else than a "weak, wishy, overlasting flood" of words, and so slight has been the substantial progress made, that on Thursday last Gen. GARFIELD felt constrained to warn the Republicans of the House of the necessity of action. Forty-five formidable speeches on a proposition concerning which there ought not to be any serious difference, are well calculated to exhaust the patience of the waiting people, to say nothing of the House itself; and yet the end is not apparent. While the eastern manufacturer, the Pennsylvania iron-master, and all the diversified forms of American industry are contending for special advantage, the great consuming and agricultural interest of the country is becoming impatient and exasperated.

There are seventy Democrats upon the floor of the House eagerly waiting to take advantage of the situation, and secure an issue upon which they can plausibly go to the people. It affords them a long-coveted opportunity to cast off the odium of the war and emerge upon a new and legitimate field of political action. In addition, there are fifty-seven Western Republicans and thirty-five representatives of the cotton-growing interest whose sympathies are naturally toward free trade, and who favor as low a schedule of taxation as is compatible with the absolute requirements of the National Treasury. The probabilities of a struggle upon the issue of protection may be easily calculated, when we take the above figures into account, and remember, moreover, that aside from those large elements of open opposition, the impulses, the sympathies and the interests of the mass of the people are in favor of a speedy and material reduction of taxation.

Among all the demonstrations which have recently been made there is none more significant, or which is entitled to more consideration than the one which was made in Chicago on Saturday, a report of which was given by us yesterday. Almost the entire business of that metropolis was represented, including merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and produce factors. The expression of sentiment contained in the resolutions adopted was explicit and very emphatic. They demand a reduction of taxation to the extent of at least fifty millions per annum; an equal reduction of the future annual extinguishment of the public debt, and a speedy funding of the whole at the lowest practicable rate of interest. It is evident that the West is terribly in earnest in the matter, and that it will follow it up with characteristic vigor.

The question which presents itself is one which Congress cannot afford to palter with much longer. Two controlling considerations are involved. One is the pressing need of great material interests, and the other is the resulting effect upon the Republican Party. The issue of protection is one which must be postponed. Its champions must content themselves with the absolute requirements of our debt for a decade at least. The bulk of that debt must be remanded to posterity for payment, leaving the present generation free to recuperate and intrench itself. Congress must heed the general cry which is going up all over the country: "Down with the taxes." If it refuse there is danger that the cry may be: "Down with Congress."

The hitch in the San Domingo treaty does not seem to consist in any general opposition to acquiring a naval foothold in the West Indies, but rather in the doubt of some Senators as to the real financial condition of the island. The desire is to know exactly how much the Republic owes, and what it has to pay with. We incline to think it will be found, as is asserted, that the English-loan compact has been made nugatory by non-delivery of the amount stipulated. In this case the repayment of the £50,000 already delivered will be a trifling matter, and amply provided for by including it in that list of obligations to which the Dominican Government agrees to devote the treaty-money paid by us. However, a Commission can soon determine this matter with precision, and furnish all needed guarantees. The San Domingo treaty will, therefore, if not carried through at present, be simply postponed for amendment and further information.

Our high military style of dealing with our ignorant and savage Indians is, probably, a blundering one on the whole. The bombardment of the Wrangle village in Alaska as set forth for the information of Congress by the Indian Commissioners, reads very badly, since the killing of the post-trader, SMITH, was caused by the shooting of a drunken Indian by Lieut. LOUCKS and twelve men—which Indian had severely bitten a woman's finger. Of the five hundred Wrangel population three hundred and forty were women and children. The whole report will lead most readers to the conclusion that men like Lieut. LOUCKS are not at all the best missionaries of American civization to the aboriginal tribes still making their home on this continent.

Some of the European journals seem to think that his duel with his cousin betters the DUKE DE MONTPENSIER'S chances of election to the Spanish throne. The *Spectator* attributes this to the fact that he was thought wanting in spirit, but says that now it is clear he can stand fire. It is true that he fainted after shooting his cousin, but this may easily be attributed to other emotions than fear. It is stated that PRIM is quite satisfied with the Regency, and as he has promoted his military followers until there is now an officer in the army for every four men, the army is satisfied. Nevertheless, there is apprehension that Gen. CABALLERO DE RODAS will return hastily, without leave, from Cuba, and head a movement that would be favorable to the Duke,—an event which will depend in some measure upon the Cuban revolutionists now in the field.

The startling rumor has been current at St. Petersburg that the death of Mr. BURLINGAME was caused by poisoning, the motive to the crime being the jealousy of his Chinese associates in the Embassy. We can trace this rumor to no basis of fact, and it seems to be rather one of those titbits of sensational gossip in which diplomatic circles delight than a subject for serious thought. The St. Louis *Republican* maintains that the Russians have a weakness for ex-

---

plaining the sudden death of any prominent person "in an unnatural rather than a common manner"—though, perhaps, we ourselves have not much to say on that head, after a member of the last Congress solemnly announced his belief in that body that both HARRISON and TAYLOR had been poisoned. The truth seems to be that Mr. BURLINGAME overheated himself by violent exercise in skating when the weather was exceptionally cold, and that his system then received a shock to which it succumbed.

About this time hotel-keepers and others who sell board and lodging at the watering-places are preparing for their annual campaign. It is to be hoped for their own sakes that they will rightly estimate the signs of the times, and adjust their prices with sagacious reference thereto. People cannot and will not pay the rates of last year, and the landlords who best appreciate the fact will do the most profitable business of the coming Summer. The falling prices of rent and food indicate a corresponding and timely reduction by inns and restaurants. In New-York the warning has been too long disregarded, and empty buildings and flagging trade in some of the large hotels are punishing those most interested. Let Newport, Long Branch and Saratoga take a friendly admonition and avoid similar disaster.

The number of young ladies who are studying for the dramatic and lyrical professions in New-York is said to be unprecedentedly great. It is melancholy to reflect that the great majority will necessarily fall far short of the ideals of success they have set up for themselves. On the other hand, considering the present condition of the stage, it is satisfactory to learn that it is likely to be recruited in departments which have long been scantily filled. Of woman's fitness for this vocation there can be no doubt, although the toils and hardships of the artists' life, like those of the soldier or sailor, are usually imperfectly understood before the neophyte has gone too far to recede. The success of such artists as a RISTORI or a FECHTER has the effect to cause a rush for the boards among the young and enthusiastic, much like what the achievements of a NELSON or a FARRAGUT carries into the Navy. In either case the prizes unhappily are few; but it is undeniable that their anticipation is at least delicious.

Is it in the province of the Police, or in Mr. BERGH'S province, or in anybody's province, whether official, semi-official or officious, to check the custom of throwing into the streets broken bottles, odds and ends of crockery and shards of pottery? It is a custom at once reckless and cruel, and all owners and drivers of horses would gladly see an example made of those guilty of it. The passer-by may often notice, especially near a beer-shop or restaurant, a door opened, and broken glass or a neckless bottle flung into the middle of the street. Indeed, there is a curious propensity in the people guilty of this nuisance to make it as aggravated as possible, by not even leaving the dangerous refuse in the gutter, where wheels may break it, but putting it where the hoofs and hocks of horses will be sure to encounter it. It is time this injury to thoroughfares was effectually stopped.

Another application for a Hansom Cab Company charter makes its appearance at Albany, while that granted some time ago seems to have melted into space. There does not exist a greater want in regard to street locomotion than would be supplied by the light, comfortable and rapid Hansom, but somehow every effort to introduce it into general use results in failure. It is difficult to imagine why, seeing that our streets are as well adapted for such vehicles as those of European cities. True, Broadway is crowded, and at times dangerous to light carriages, a fact due to the great variety as well as bulk of ponderous wagons which traverse it, though they ought to be turned aside into other thoroughfares. But the crowding is only at certain hours, and besides, one of the merits of the Hansom is that it can be worked through any amount of confusion by a skillful driver. If the "fare" is too nervous to subject himself to this process, the same little convenience that would have wound through the choked street is equally suited to rattle through by-ways which would be inaccessible to the more portly order of vehicles.

The Kendall-Clay question, which, after so long an interval, was revived some months ago, on the death of AMOS KENDALL, has brought out for publication—or, possibly, for re-publication, though we do not remember to have previously seen it—a letter written to Mr. KENDALL by the great Kentucky statesman, five and forty years ago. Its tone seems to acquit the latter of the charge often made of a "malignant persecution" of KENDALL instigated by Mr. CLAY himself. It praises Mr. KENDALL'S "industry, capacity and integrity," and declares that the engagement of his services in the Department of State was solely owing to a "fair estimate of your endowments." Its begs Mr. KENDALL to "despise and outlive calumnies"—half of which advice nature certainly aided him to follow. It frankly announces the writer's opposition to Mr. KENDALL'S views of Kentucky politics, but adds that these "would have no effect on my wishes to engage you in the public service." Altogether, the letter is creditable to Mr. CLAY, and seems to be decisive of the point for which it is quoted, while thirty, twenty, or even ten years ago, it would have been perused with great curiosity. But within the last decade events have occurred to make all that goes before in American politics like an antediluvian record, and even CLAY, which was once a word to start a spirit with, now stands the mere shadow of a great name. We treat with but a passing allusion what was once the famous Kendall-Clay question.

Considered in its most favorable light, the testimony upon the late accident in West Forty-sixth-street is conflicting, one series of witnesses thinking the mortar bad, others that it was good, and only one circumstance being clear,—that a family have been crushed out of existence because during a storm a building fell upon them. But there is one point worth remembering in connection with this case. The Coroner said the jury might be disposed to return a verdict of censure. That showed that he felt that censure was deserved, or at all events, that the jury were justified in taking that view of the matter. He was, however, and much to his credit, unwilling that the inquest should terminate with a mere mockery of justice, and told them plainly that a jury's censure really amounted to nothing. The fact was undeniable—such a censure would have been worse than nothing. So the jury laid all the blame upon the storm, and there the affair ends, unless it be brought into the civil Courts, where the longest purse usually distances the shallowest. It is all very sad and pitiful, but where is the remedy?

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF ANTWERP.

The Inman steamship *City of Antwerp*, which left Liverpool March 24 and Queenstown March 25, reached this port yesterday, with one day's later news than that at hand by the *Idaho*.

Rev. NEWMAN HALL has written a letter, dated March 2, from Jerusalem, announcing his arrival there. He adds, "I am thankful to say my health has improved beyond my expectations."

The King of Prussia is reported to have said at a recent soirée to several gentlemen who were standing near him, "My son is in favor of abolishing capital punishment, and at a later time he can settle the question as he likes; but as long as I have anything to say in the matter there will be no such abolition."

In the case of MORDAUNT *vs.* MORDAUNT, COLE and JOHNSTONE, Lord PENZANCE, on March 22, made an order that the respondent's costs of the suit, and also the costs of her guardian of and incident to the issue upon which he had obtained a verdict, should be paid by the petitioner. His Lordship declined to make an order for the payment by the petitioner of the expenses of the maintenance and medical attendance of the respondent during the time that she was under the care of her guardian.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* publishes a telegram from Rome, dated March 22, stating that "a violent attack of gout from which Cardinal ANTONELLI has been suffering since the middle of last week, and which particularly affects his hands, has prevented his Eminence from completing the Pontifical reply to the last dispatch of Count DARU. It is well known that the Cardinal Secretary of State himself draws up all the dispatches intended for great Powers. It has been only since yesterday that the Cardinal has been able to resume his pen."

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

An Anecdote of the Late Henri of Bourbon—Scandal—A Thieves' Supper—English Views of American Matters—The Mormon Question—Gambling on the Course—Sensational Entertainments—Musical Gossip—The Favorite Actress.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 19, 1870.

The "sudden death" of HENRY OF BOURBON, as the Spanish papers gently record the event of the late duel, was known as soon in New-York as in London, but the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* gives an anecdote of the unfortunate Prince which will interest American readers. He says:

"In pursuance of his republican ideas, he was very desirous, shortly before he last left Paris, of finding an American wife. His friends were negotiating a marriage between him and a great Western heiress, when he was suddenly called to Madrid last Summer. Before leaving Paris the Prince called upon a Boston lady, who had promised to make up the match, and said, putting his finger on his forehead, 'Miss —— must not refuse any other offer for me, for I have a presentiment that before very long a bullet will cure the fevers of this poor ardent brain. I am so convinced that a violent death stares me in the face, as to beg you will transfer your friendship to my poor little girl, who I have been obliged to leave in a convent in the Faubourg St. Germain.' Prince HENRY of BOURBON was in his forty-fourth year. He was a widower and leaves four children. His eldest son is a lieutenant in the Spanish army and now with his regiment in the Philippine Islands."

The shooting of a Bourbon pretender to the Spanish Crown by a candidate of another branch of the same family, is quoted by the English papers as another instance of Napoleonic good fortune, since it cannot but have its influence on the trial of Prince PIERRE at Tours. There are those, however, who believe it will also help to make the Duc DE MONTPENSIER more popular in Spain, where he was suspected of being a poltroon. But a man who receives three pistol shots and then kills his antagonist must have courage, or something which answers its purpose. Aim, I believe, was out of the question, as the Duc is near-sighted; but this bullet had its billet, as its recipient seems to have felt before he left Paris.

SCANDAL.

Divorces are not so easily granted in England as in Illinois, or that once so moral State Connecticut. The result is sometimes bigamy. A woman who pleaded guilty to this misdemeanor this week, with the mitigating circumstances that the husband she left was brutal, lazy and immoral, was sentenced to one week's imprisonment. I believe the shortest term for poaching is one month.

While the divorce case in which the Marquis of WATERFORD is corespondent is pending, it is reported that his brother, who is also an officer in the Guards, has eloped with the wife of his Colonel. It seems to run in this family to run away with other men's wives, though the late Marquis was sometimes content to covet his neighbor's bell-pull.

A THIEVES' SUPPER.

NED WRIGHT, the converted thief, encouraged by liberal contributions, which he has acknowledged in the *Times*—and to be thankful in that way is the way to get more—has given another thieves' supper—this time to two hundred male rascals, with reporters and other pious people on the platform. NED caught some of his birds putting bread in their pockets, and he made them sing without hymn-books, because on other occasions they were not returned. Then he read and expounded the story of the crucifixion, dwelling on the three thieves in it; told them how he fought over two hours and twenty minutes, when his nose was broken the first round; how he was flogged in the navy; gave an account of some of his trials for burglary; of his conversion, and how he was now invited to preach in court-houses, instead of standing in the prisoners' dock, and had always a good suit of clothes and a few pounds in his pocket.

ENGLISH VIEWS OF AMERICAN MATTERS.

You are not, perhaps, curious about the comments of the English Press on the American mode of warfare with Indians; still, it is well to look at all sides of a subject. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

"These 140 women and children were offered up as a solemn sacrifice in honor of industrial progress, Christian civilization, and democratic institutions. There is some talk about an inquiry by Congress; but it is almost certain that the talk will come to nothing, and quite certain that, even if held, the inquiry itself will come to nothing. Meanwhile, the butchery must have been directed by an officer who is amenable to a military trial, and who has over him, besides his immediate superiors, a General commanding, a Secretary of War, and a President, who is *ex-officio* Commander-in-Chief. It is these high personages who will be responsible for all similar crimes in the future if they allow this one to go unpunished; and, in the probable event of their thinking it beneath their notice, we commend their conduct to the careful consideration of discontented Radicals in England."

Less than a century ago the English Government was paying American Indians for the scalps of white men, women and children, which were sent in bales to London to be counted, or as vouchers, and are, I presume, still to be found among the archieves; but that is a good while ago. It is not long, however, since we saw the death of the last native of Tasmania. It will not be long before we see the last of the Australian aborigines. It was only the other day that I read, I think also in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, an interesting account of the way in which "niggers" are now treated by British subjects in South Africa. Slavery is, of course, prohibited. The moment the foot of a slave is pressed upon British soil that moment he is free—except in India. But you are allowed to have apprentices. When the South African planters want a new supply of apprentices they take their guns, go into the bush, shoot down the dusky adults and carry off the children, who, being orphans, can be legally apprenticed by the Magistrates. Some of the orphans, however, are too young for apprenticeship, and are otherwise disposed of. The account I read states that in one instance these were thrown in a heap and covered with long, dry grass, which was then set on fire. Here poor babies are smothered a good deal, but this South African horror reminds us of the stories of the Druids. The Coroner of Middlesex has made some startling exposures of infanticide, which may excite the horror of future generations, if the world, as some people hope, really makes progress in what are called feelings of humanity.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

The Mormon question excites some interest in England, but I believe the general feeling is one of tolerance, with a certain degree of admiration. In the first place, four-fifths of all the Mormons are English. Popular writers, like Mr. DIXON and Capt. BURTON, have eulogized them. They have been most successful as organisers of colonization. And as polygamy exists among three-fourths of Her Majesty's subjects, who are Pagans or Mohammedans in the same proportions, there is not much prejudice about religious belief or social customs. Social evils exist in the heart of English society, which are far worse than anything English travelers have discovered in Utah; and in a country where no marriage is possible to two millions of surplus females, the possession of a vulgar fraction of a husband does not seem so dreadful as it may in America. Then, besides her East India and other pagan and polygamic possessions, England is obliged to be reasonably civil and tolerant to her allies as the Turks and Egyptains. Major MILLINGER, in a paper read before the Anthropological Society, tells us that

"all the ladies in Constantinople are slave dealers. Every woman who has any capital to invest becomes an importer of her own sex from Circassia. The business is safe and profitable, for white slaves are a necessity to the Mussulman dynasty. It is contrary to the statutes of the empire for the Sultan or his family to marry any but slaves, and in the Seraglio it is the Circassians who receive the best treatment and alone attain the highest honors. So intimately is slavery bound up with the social and political systems of Turkey that, in the opinion of Major MILLINGER, the extinction of the former must imply the destruction of the latter."

GAMBLING ON THE COURSE.

Admiral ROUS has undertaken the reformation of the reckless gambling on horse-races which now pervades this country, and which has lately ruined some of its most distinguished personages. The deeply-involved estate of the late Marquis of HASTINGS is in process of settlement in the Court of Bankruptcy, and I observe that a claim for a racing bet of $25,000 has been allowed in favor of Sir F. JONSTONE, who figured the other day in the Mourdant divorce case. Admiral ROUS says one of his friends won $375,000 on a single race, and another friend won $575,000. And this in a country where people are scandalized at German gaming-houses, and where boys are sent to prison for pitching coppers. You must not bet on the turn of a card or a copper, but you can win $40,000 on a greyhound for the Waterloo cup, and $750,000 on a horse for the Derby. And these wagers are recognized by the Courts, and must be paid out of the estate of the loser, no matter what becomes of his children. "This national weakness being admitted to be incurable," the Admiral says "the only sensible question is, how are we to ameliorate the system?" He proposes to make the minimum prize at any race $500, and if any person wins $150,000 on a single race he shall forfeit the same to the informer, and if any member of the Jockey Club wins $250,000 on a single race he shall be expelled. One dollar less will save him in both cases. And this old Admiral and President of the Jockey Club thinks these simple rules will ameliorate the evils of gambling in Great Britain!

SENSATIONAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

The *Daily News* is trying to put down or ameliorate the scandal of female gymnastics, and has had "a measure of success" in the enterprise. A German female gymnast has been walking on a wire fifty feet above the pit of the Holborn Circus, with her little child on her shoulders. To look up fifty feet at a woman skipping about on an invisible wire was a great delight, but to watch a mother and child in such peril was ecstasy, and the house was crowded nightly. The *News* said it was nearly as bad as a bull-fight, and the Home Secretary told the House that the Police Commissioners had written to the managers and requested them to leave out the baby. BLONDIN and LEOTARD, and three hundred imitators, drew well for a time, but people got tired of them. Then we had female Blondins and Leotards, and now every music-hall in England has its troups of female gymnasts and acrobats, appearing as naked as so many South Sea Islanders, in the most grotesque and perilous positions, for a little money and much applause. One woman, said to be French, carries her husband and three well-grown children round the stage on her shoulders; another throws herself from the flying trapeze, and is caught in mid-air by a man swinging head downward, holding by his toes forty feet above the foot-lights. Such performances as these, with a crash of music, a glare of tinsel, and a crammed house, filled with the fumes of gin, beer and tobacco, constitute the nightly amusements of perhaps half a million of the enlightened British public. Accidents sometimes happen, but with much less frequency than might be expected. The performers take their chances, and the spectators theirs. At a steeple-chase men gather round the most dangerous leaps, for the chance of seeing a horse staked or a man's neck broken. In Russia it is proposed to reform popular amusements by building very large and elegant theaters with low prices and good performances. The Crystal Palace has shown what can be done in this way; but the Crystal Palace has also dealt largely in dangerous and sensational performances. But will you blame the common people, when you read in the fashionable intelligence that

"the Prince of WALES' hunters, numbering nearly a score, have arrived at Kimbolton, and four or five days' capital hunting is anticipated. Their Royal Highnesses and the Castle party proceeded at noon to the Grand National Steeple-chases at Cottenham."

AN AMERICAN AUTHORESS.

I was permitted last week to glance over the proof of a paper accepted for *All the Year Round*, entitled "An Artist's Summer in Bohemia," written by an American lady artist, Miss E. M. GOVE, who has spent the last few years in the galleries and studios of Paris and Dresden, visiting in the meantime Rome, Florence, Venice, Munich and most of the art capitals of Europe, sending home copies and originals, and working industriously with pen and pencil. The critic of the *News* asks:

"Has the art of writing 'Essays' passed from us to the other side of the Atlantic? We seldom now see anything written here in the pleasantly thoughtful and somewhat desultory and chatty style of which LAMB and HAZLITT founded the later English school."

And he goes on to praise in no measured terms WENDELL HOLMES' "Autocrat," EMERSON'S "Society and Solitude," and LOWELL'S "Among my Books."

MUSICAL GOSSIP.

The Royal Italian Opera opens for the season Tuesday week, and on the 13th of April Drury Lane also opens as an opera-house, with NILSSON, DE MURSKA and FINICO; ARDITI, conductor; STRAUS, first fiddle. I hear nothing of any use of Her Majesty's Theater, splendidly rebuilt, and allowed ever since to lie idle. Yet they are trying to raise money for a new first-class theater in Leicester-square. It is reported, however, that the Government will buy the Covent Garden house for a central telegraph-station, and that will send its managers to Lord DUDLEY'S house in the Haymarket. Lord DUDLEY is able to own a dozen empty theaters if he likes. His coal and iron mines bring him money enough. Of late he has grown pious, or, at least, scrupulous, and has offered the Dean and Chapter of Worcester Cathedral $50,000 if they will promise never again to allow it to be desecrated with a musical festival.

THE FAVORITE ACTRESS.

The actress most adored at this moment in London is Mrs. ROUSBY, who plays *Queen Elizabeth* in TOM TAYLOR'S "Twixt Ax and Crown." People rave about her beautiful blue eyes, her fair hair, her fine features, her enchanting smile, and, as an envious critic says, "everything that is hers, except her husband." He was her teacher in elocution, and she fell in love with him; but as an actor he is not equal to his good fortune. She is said to be an Admiral's daughter, a native of Jersey. Good actors are scarce, and good plays scarcer still. Managers who know a good play when they read it, do not seem to be plentiful either. It is said that the 'Colleen Bawn" was refused by every manager in London, and we know that very successful books have had similar luck with publishers.

MONADNOCK.

PRINCE BONAPARTE.

Continued Proceedings in the Trial at Tours.

The larger portion of the testimony taken at Tours on March 22 was printed in yesterday's TIMES. The remainder follows, and also the evidence added on March 23.

Second day's testimony continued:

Five witnesses were examined relative to an expression of M. RAMBOUX, who is alleged to have said that the Prince would be insulted at his own house on the 8th of January.

Dr. TARDIEU, who examined the body of VICTOR NOIR, said that the shot must have been fired at a greater distance than one yard. The witness deposed that he saw a contusion on the Prince's left cheek.

At the request of M. LAURIER, M. DE FONVIELLE put on the coat, with shot-holes, worn by him at Auteuil to explain how he was fired upon.

M. MORTREUX, a chymist, deposed that M. DE FONVIELLE told him, in the presence of the corpse, that the Prince struck VICTOR NOIR, and then fired upon him. The witness denied that DE FONVIELLE had mentioned any blow given to the Prince, and said that NOIR'S gloves were intact and buttoned.

Dr. LAMAZEUILL said he heard from DE FONVIELLE, on the day of the event, that the accused struck NOIR before firing upon him; but this witness could not affirm if DE FONVIELLE had said that the blow had been given or received; notwithstanding the questions of the counsel and President, the witness refused to affirm positively which version he had heard.

M. VALLATION gave evidence, according to which DE FONVIELLE said that if he could have fired he would have killed the Prince.

The sitting closed at 5 o'clock.

THIRD DAY.

The Court opened at 11¼ A. M. on March 23, and the examination of the witnesses was continued. M. NATAL, a person of independent property, said that after the event had occurred he heard at the shop of the chymist MORTREUX that the Prince had been struck. MORTREUX was recalled, and said that the witness was a stranger, and did not understand what was said. He denied that any such statement had been made in his shop. M. NATAL maintained his evidence.

M. WACHTER, a journalist, deposed that in a conversation with M. DE FONVIELLE the latter had said: "Calumny is an arm we have a right to employ against political adversaries."

DARLOUX, a sergent de ville, deposed that he saw marks of a blow on the face of the Prince, who said he had been struck, and asked the witness to fetch a Commissary of Police.

BALAGNAT, another sergent de ville, gave almost similar evidence, and added that M. DE FONVIELLE had told him that VICTOR NOIR made a motion which the witness understood as signifying either a threat or a blow for the Prince.

M. DE FONVIELLE, recalled, declared that in the presence of those witnesses he had said nothing but what he always told everybody.

Maitre FLOCQUET demanded the original statement of BALAGNAT, which, however, was not produced.

A witness, named LECHANTRE, deposed that he heard some one say in the street, "He has killed my friend, but he received a good slap in the face." (*Un fameux soufflet.*) The witness recognized the voice as that of DE FONVIELLE in the chymist's shop. DE FONVIELLE was thereupon recalled, but he positively denied using the words attributed to him. LECHANTRE, however, maintained his testimony, and on being asked by the President why he had delayed speaking of this fact, he replied that he was engaged in business and did not wish to be troubled. Maitre FLOCQUET observed that when this witness was examined the first time by the Commissary of Police, at Auteuil, he did not mention the serious fact since sworn to by him. LECHANTRE hereupon denied having been questioned by the Commissary at Auteuil, but Maitre LAURIER stated that the witness had declared to the Judge d'Instruction that he had been examined by the Commissary of Police.

M. BOURGOIN, an architect, deposed that DE FONVIELLE spoke of NOIR'S gesture; but he did not recollect DE FONVIELLE saying that NOIR gave a blow to the Prince. DE FONVIELLE was again recalled, and denied this statement, which was, however, re-affirmed by the witness.

The Court, after a short adjournment, reassembled at 2:25 P. M. M. ARNOULT deposed to the facts preceding and following the affair at Auteuil.

At the termination of this witness' evidence M. ROCHEFORT entered the court, attended by three *gendarmes*, his arrival producing a great sensation. He narrated the circumstances which led to the challenge from the Prince, and explained that he had been directly and grossly insulted, contrary to the laws of the *duello*. He also stated that M. EMMANUEL ARAGO, hearing of the challenge, told him to take precautions, for the Prince was an infamous scoundrel, (*une affreuse canaille*.) The President here interrupted M. ROCHEFORT, who replied, "I do not know the Prince; I only repeat the words of M. ARAGO." When his evidence was concluded M. ROCHEFORT seated himself in the last row of seats set apart for the journalists, several of whom shook hands with him.

Mme. NOIR then gave her evidence. She narrated certain preliminary incidents, and said, among other things, that VICTOR NOIR'S gloves were very close fitting. He could not, therefore, have given the Prince a blow, since the gloves were intact after death. Mme. NOIR was greatly excited and affected, and much sympathy was shown for her in Court.

M. CAVALIER deposed that he was very intimate with NOIR, and knew that he went to the Prince's house with conciliatory intentions. The deceased was a calm and moderate man, and the witness narrated several facts to prove this.

M. GEORGE SAUTON, one of the editors of the *Reveil*, stated that VICTOR NOIR, in falling, held his hat in his right hand, and he declared that DE FONVIELLE never spoke to him in any way implying that VICTOR NOIR struck the Prince.

M. MOREL, one of the editors of the *Moniteur*, was in the chymist's shop, and declared that M. MORTREUX did not say that VICTOR NOIR struck the Prince. NATAL, recalled, maintained that M. MORTREUX did say so before M. MOREL. The latter, however, again positively denied this statement, and observed that if M. MORTREUX had made it, he (MOREL) would have stated so in his journal, since he went to the chymist's to obtain information respecting the murder. M. DEMANGE stated that in the preliminary examination M. MOREL declared that he could not hear what was said. M. NATAL energetically maintained his affirmation.

M. HABENBECK deposed that VICTOR NOIR was of a gentle and quiet disposition, and appeared to be depressed on the morning of his death. Hereupon the President remarked that other witnesses had mentioned his gaiety.

M. SEINGUERLET, one of the editors of the *Avenir National*, said he knew DE FONVIELLE always went out armed, and M. VACHERY gave similar evidence.

After a fresh adjournment of fifteen minutes the Court reassembled, when Maitre LAURIER said that M. HENRI ROCHEFORT was indisposed, and requested to be permitted to withdraw. This request was granted.

M. SLEBECKER, a journalist, knew that DE FONVIELLE was always armed, and that VICTOR NOIR was ambitious of being a gentleman.

The counsel for the NOIR family relinquished hearing the other witnesses summoned on their behalf. Viscount CLARY, a witness for the defense, was then called, and declared that he knew the Prince was always armed. The President observed that it was deplorable that in this affair everybody was armed. Maitre LEROUX replied that the Prince was authorized to carry arms. The sitting closed at 5 P. M.

CONSTITUTIONAL FRANCE.

Views of the Paris Press on Napoleon's Expressed Intentions.

From La Liberté.

The *Liberté* says very little, but its observations are most emphatic: "The Napoleonian dynasty," M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN says, "is henceforth founded. Who now, if bold enough to attack it, would be strong enough to shake it? There cannot fairly remain the smallest room for distrust in any impartial mind. Those who still questioned the sincerity of the Emperor can no longer.

From Le Siècle.

It would be puerile to endeavor to attenuate the importance of the determination taken by the Emperor, in accord with the Cabinet. The act is a serious one; it is decisive in so far as it deals a final blow to the Constitution of 1852 and consecrates the irremediable defeat of personal Government. The exclusive possession of the constituent power by the Emperor and the Senate, placed all the guarantees acquired during the last ten years at the mercy of the Prince. What a Senatus Consultum had given, it might also take away. A sort of legal *coup d'état* might take us back to the régime of 1852. A few lines in the *Journal Officiel* and a Senatus Consultum voted as a matter of urgency were sufficient. The Imperial letter severs the cable which still bound us to absolute power. The situation was besides a serious one. The question of the constituent authority, once raised, required imperiously a solution. The resistance of the Senate placed the Cabinet under the alternative of either overcoming that obstacle or of retiring. The opposition was not serious, as every one knew, for it was inspired by the will of the Emperor. The Ministry, overthrown by the Senate, the Cabinet of the 2d January replaced by a Rouher administration, would have been a conflict between the Legislative Body and the Government; it would have been the Polignac Ministry succeeding that of M. DE MARTIGNAC; and the resistance of the country, ending in revolution. The Emperor foresaw that peril, and once more gave way."

From l'Opinion Nationale.

The Emperor's letter is evidently a fresh step in the constitutional transformation on which we have entered. That document is not, however, in itself sufficiently clear; it requires an explanatory comment to show the precise extent of the change announced. We shall therefore wait until the resolutions foreshadowed are known to us before expressing an opinion on them. At present we will make only one remark, which is that there is reason to regret a few Senators and reactionists opposed to any change on the other. The Emperor, however, listened to neither, but manfully took his decision. Using the initiative which no one in a parliamentary country, whether monarchical or republican, would presume to contest for the Chief of the Executive, he has restored the constituent power to the Sovereign superior to all other Sovereigns—the only real one, the nation! The surprise, the discomfiture, we will even say the despair, will be for the Orleanists, and not for either the Democrats or the Napoleonists.

From la Patrie.

We take the following passages from the *Patrie*: "This letter shows that the Emperor, with the admirable political sense of which he he has given so many proofs since the last elections, has on the grave question of the constituent powers listened to the advice of his Ministry, and sided with the liberal and moderate men who, we feel convinced, form the immense majority of the nation. All the reactionary intrigues and pusillanimous suggestions have failed before the high acuteness of that great mind. The solution pointed by the Emperor is the one which we had ourselves constantly suggested, and which we announced yesterday as having been adopted; it consists, in fact, of two terms: reduction of the constitutional compact to its essential points, to those which result directly from the vote of the nation, and which a *plebiscitum* alone could modify; attribution of the legislative power to the Senate, which becomes a regular House of Peers, and thus acquires, in our opinion, a positive extension. We must once more offer our thanks to the Emperor. One can see with what serene firmness he perseveres in the liberal way; one can see how complete subsists on the most important questions the harmony of the Crown and the Ministers."

From the Constitutionnel.

The *Constitutionnel* expresses itself in these terms: "The French Senate, although differing in origin and composition from many other high chambers in Europe, resembles them, however, in one point: it discusses and decides the fundamental reforms of the Charter, and of legislation, more deliberately than the elective Chamber. Certain minds, with good intentions doubtless, but certainly too impatient, infer from this slowness that the Senate is hostile to the new régime, and go so far as to dispute the right of that Assembly to the influence it holds from the Constitution itself, under the pretext that it is not the produce of an election, but owes its existence to the choice of the Sovereign. To reason thus is, in our opinion, to misinterpret both the state of French society and the very position occupied, in virtue of the Constitution of 1852, by the Senate of the Second Empire."

From l'Avenir National.

The *Avenir National* is quite discontented with the Emperor for not having gone further, and instituted a Senate on the principle of election by universal suffrage: "The Chief of the State," observes the writer, "therefore declares to us, for the second time within three years, and even a little more imperiously than before, that certain impassable limits are about to be set to the national sovereignty. These bounds are to be laid down by the Senatus Consultum, 'submitted' to the Head of the State, voted by the Senate, and in which neither the nation nor its representatives will take any share. The Constitution, thus definitively fixed, will be 'placed above all controversy.' This is the way in which NAPOLEON III. 'restores to the nation the constituent power.' He does not consult it, he does not ask the opinion of its representatives, but he simply says to it, 'Thou shalt go no further.' We have already demonstrated that the principle of popular sovereignty is in contradiction with such pretensions."

SPAIN.

Unpopularity of Prim—Rough Usage of the Dictator by a Spanish Mob.

Madrid (March 19) Correspondence of the London Times.

The fatal duel of Saturday morning last has so far engrossed the public mind as to divert public attention from another event of considerable significance and importance. This was neither more nor less than a somewhat rough handling Gen. PRIM received in the streets of Madrid on Sunday afternoon, which terminated in one of the mob throwing a stone at him, which struck him. Fortunately for PRIM and also for the aggressor, the latter made good his escape in time to prevent a scene which might have had serious results; for, according to PRIM'S own declaration in the Cortes on Monday, he would have killed him had he seen him at the moment. The matter sprung out of the opposition at present being made to the *quintas*, or conscription. When the Cortes voted them a year ago there was a sort of tacit understanding that it was to be the last time the army should be recruited by compulsory service. The great drain occasioned by the immense requirements for Cuba, and PRIM'S persistency in keeping up the standing army to its old figure of eighty thousand, have rendered a repetition of the *quintas* necessary. To this the Republican Party have made, and are still making, terrific opposition. A series of public "demonstrations" were arranged for Sunday last, not only in Madrid, but also in many of the principal cities in Spain. They passed off comparatively quietly. In Madrid, however, the incident occurred which I have mentioned. Gen. PRIM'S little boy, the Marquis DEL BRUCH, is honorary Captain in one of the volunteer battalions, and in that capacity went out on Sunday afternoon with the battalion to exercise near the Campos Eliseos. The public demonstration against the *quintas* assembled in the Plaza de Oriente, in front of the Royal Palace, whence it moved in an immense procession through the streets to the same locality. There the speeches were delivered, and everything went on satisfactorily. Señor SOLER, Señor SORNI and other Republican Deputies addressed the people, urging the necessity of recruiting the army by voluntary service, and also urging the reduction of the army to a figure such as could be covered by that sort of service. About 5 in the evening Gen. PRIM, accompanied by two adjutants and two orderlies, went out on horseback to bring home his son. He witnessed the conclusion of the maneuvers of the volunteers and then addressed them, calling their attention to the scene around them, which, he said, was enough to rejoice the heart of every true Liberal, inasmuch as it was a grand display of the exercise of individual rights. Amid loud cheers and *vivas* from the volunteers, PRIM finished his little address, and then started with his son and his attendants for the Fuente Castelilana. It so happened that at the same moment the anti-conscription meeting was dissolved, and the mob, seeing Gen. PRIM, crowded round him, uttering vehement cries of "Down with the *quintas!*" "Away with the *quintas!*" "Fulfill your promises to abolish the *quintas!*" &c. What followed is best told in PRIM'S own words to the Cortes on Monday:

"The mob kept increasing, crowding round my horse, until myself, my son, my Adjutants and the two orderlies were completely hemmed in. It was impossible to move, though several citizens, especially Señor SORNI, endeavored to open a way for us. The people would not listen even to him. I repeated to him what I have often said before, 'What do you expect to make of people like these, who won't even obey you, one of the chiefs of their party?' I tried to speak to the rabble. I made the usual sign with my hand, but in vain. Seeing the attitude of the people, and finding no means of making myself heard, I put spurs to my horse. That naturally opened us a way. But the crowds followed us with the same voices of thunder. One of the noisiest declaimers against the *quintas*, who kept constantly running alongside of me and crying out, 'Down with the *quintas!*' was a ragged mendicant who had often excited my compassion, and to whom I constantly gave pesetas (ten pence) in the streets. The shouts were fearful. But this was not the worst. On reaching the Gate of Alcala some wretch threw a stone at me, which struck my back. On feeling it I turned my horse sharply round, which caused the mob to run off; so I failed to see the one who had thrown the stone, which was fortunate, for if I had seen him, I would have killed him. In the times through which we are passing, let it be known I am always prepared to kill (*matar*) on the spot he who lays his hand upon me. I did not see him, and continued my march. On reaching the Fuente Cibeles, the crowds were still following me. I ordered some policemen to arrest five or six of the noisiest, which they did, and took them into the Ministry of War. But what should I wish to do with these poor fellows, mere boys of eighteen or nineteen years of age? I ordered them and all the others to be set at liberty. I don't think so much of the insult paid to the President of Ministers as I do of the gross violation of individual rights, interrupting the public way and frightening the women and children by disorderly cries. This is an abuse which must not and ought not to continue. Am I to be debarred riding out whenever the Republican gentlemen choose to call a public meeting? Must I be condemned always to carry an escort of cuirassiers? If I had had one yesterday, this thing would not have happened. I have no irritation; I have only pain to think that individual rights and the precious liberties of the Constitution are so little understood by people calling themselves Liberals. I don't mind the stoning; I don't consider myself dishonored by it. The grand figure of American liberty, WASHINGTON, was once stoned, and so was the illustrious WELLINGTON. They broke all his windows, and he had to have iron shutters put up. Manifestations of liberty are difficult for a people like ours, who have never been free till now. When I entered on the revolutionary work I knew I would have to pass through many sufferings, as indeed I do; but I suffer resignedly, because I desire to consolidate the liberty of my country. But its liberty will never be consolidated until our political parties are accustomed to practise liberty with decorum, moderation and dignity, and always without wounding the rights of others."

The Republican Deputies endeavored to make out that those who had insulted Gen. PRIM were not of their party, and suggested that they were agents of the reaction, who availed themselves of every public meeting to try to get up a disturbance, but the House received the special pleading with laughter.

Thus ended what might have been an ugly business. In the *Gazette* and *Diario* of the Sessions, which undergo an official revision before being printed, PRIM'S expressions respecting his being always prepared to kill on the spot he who raised hands against him, are left out, and his remark respecting the one who had thrown the stone is toned down intothis: "I had the good fortune not to see him, for if I had he would not have got off well, for in those moments assuredly I would not have been able to be owner of myself." *Anglice*, "to control myself." But the words as I have reported them above are really what fell from his lips. It is indeed lucky PRIM did not see the culprit, for killing Wat Tylers is not always a successful movement.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

THE NEW BURLESQUE AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.

The Lydia Thompson burlesque troupe appeared at Niblo's last evening, it being their first appearance here in twelve months. A new piece was wisely presented on the occasion, and in spite of a heavy storm the house was crowded to excess. "Pippin," the new extravaganza, has no particular meaning, or perhaps we should say it must be seen many times to be understood, but it runs over with singing, dancing, absurd situations, magic transformations, combats, bad jokes, and other incentives to laughter, and was received by the audience with roars of satisfaction from beginning to end. The author has judiciously concealed his name, by which we mean to convey that the literary merits of "Pippin" are nothing to boast of. His knowledge of stage effect is, on the other hand, that of an expert, and he loses no opportunity to excite a smile or bring down a round of applause. Some of the scenes are quite cleverly put together in this respect, and aided by spirited acting, good scenery, and well-arranged music, give room for no flagging of attention, or cessation of applause. Miss LYDIA THOMPSON was received with prodigious enthusiasm, and the allusion in the first scene to her *escapade* in Chicago was greeted in a manner that implied her possession of the entire sympathy of the audience. How far this sprang from a natural feeling of gallantry toward a pretty woman, and how far from a careful examination of the ethics of the case, we are not called upon to determine. Miss THOMPSON sang, acted and danced with immense *verve*, and would have made hosts of friends on the occasion, had she never won them before. Miss PAULINE MARKHAM, whose beauty has not faded during her year's absence, was likewise hailed with delight, and was the recipient of many floral compliments. Miss WEATHERSBY and Miss ATHERTON came in for a fair share of approval, and, in truth, none of the ladies had reason to complain of their receptions. Mr. HARRY JACKSON, who made his first appearance in an unmentionable character, was very much at home in it, and seemed to have been familiar with brimstone from his earliest youth. He is a clever mimic, and some of his imitations quite convulsed the audience. Mr. BECKETT, Mr. BRUTONE and Mr. CAHILL did much to add to the uproarious mirth of the evening, and the curtain fell upon a house abundantly gratified with their entertainment. "Pippin" will undoubtedly run for an indefinite number of nights.

Lectures To-Night.

Miss ANNA DICKINSON lectures at Steinway Hall this evening, her subject being "To the Rescue." She will no doubt be greeted by a numerous audience. This discourse was, it is said, highly successful in Chicago. It treats of Chinese and other immigration as well as of woman's rights, including, we hope, the right to try and manage domestic servants rather better than they are managed at present. Prof. F. L. RITTER, whose former elucidations of kindred subjects have been so generally approved, begins at Association Hall his course of five lectures on the "History of Music." Prof. RITTER is a master of his profession, in its literature no less than in its practice, and whatever he may have to say is sure to be trustworthy and instructive.

THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

The President's Reasons for Wishing its Ratification.

From the Boston Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 3, 1870.

The San Domingo treaty having expired by limitation, it seems to be thought by Senators that nothing more will be done with it at present, though an agent of BAEZ, who arrived here a day or two ago, is said to have authority to agree to an extension of the time for ratification. Some pains have been taken to learn the President's views on the questions raised by the treaty, and the argument he presents to Senators and others may be briefly summarized.

He says that the Dominican authorities made the first proposals, and pressed annexation on him before he had looked into the matter, or formed any opinion as to the expediency or feasibility of the project. He finally sent confidential messengers down there to make a secret examination into the situation of affairs, and inspect the resources and capabilities of the island, the civilization of the people, the character of the Government, the kind and amount of debt and everything else of use in forming a correct opinion. It was not until three messengers had returned and fully reported the result of their examination that he consented to listen to the proposals of the Dominicans. Then he sent Gen. BABCOCK down again, and a treaty, as is already known, was negotiated. The Republic owes but $1,500,000, which is the price we agreed to pay for annexation. When asked if he is certain that the debt is no larger, he replies that he has the strongest proof of the fact that this figure covers the whole thing. What claims may be trumped up against San Domingo he knows not; and cares less, for the reason that, under the treaty, it is expressly stipulated that we cannot be held to their payment. He thinks it likely some claims may be presented, and says such of them as are proven good must be paid out of the public lands of the island. He regards the stories about a concealed debt of fifteen or twenty millions as emanating from foreign sources, which are jealous, envious and secretly opposed to our acquisition of what he regards as the finest of the West India islands. The Dominican Government acknowledges less than $1,500,000 indebtedness, and says there is no evidence in existence that a valid claim of another dollar can be produced.

The present population the President estimates at less than 200,000, and he apprehends no trouble whatever in governing them and preserving order. The people, he says, pointing to the result of the recent election, are nearly all anxious to be taken under the protection of our flag and laws. They are tired and sick, he thinks, of faction and civil war and domestic discord, and gladly hail the promise of peace and a stable Government. They are drawn to us, he adds, by affection and sympathy on account of our enfranchisement of the colored race here, and repose implicit faith and confidence in our professions of justice and equal rights.

Of the natural resources of the island the President speaks in glowing terms, saying they cannot well be exaggerated, and under this head he presents many figures to sustain his view. He is informed that the soil is very rich and produces all the fruits of tropical latitudes in great abundance. He believes that in ten years after annexation the exports of the island would exceed in value $100,000,000 a year. Our people, he argues, would quickly go down there, open plantations, attract labor, give employment to the natives, build railways and telegraphs, lay out towns and villages, and establish lines of steam-ships to New-York and New-Orleans. Quantities of sugar, coffee, tobacco, and other tropical fruits would be grown and exported, and our manufacturing and agricultural interests would thrive thereby. He thinks it would be a decided benefit to us to grow these things on our own soil, instead of paying tariff rates on them when imported from foreign countries. He holds that the exportation of valuable woods and various minerals from the island would be great, and that before the end of twenty years the commerce would equal that of Cuba. The laws of all the West India Islands are inimical to the interests of our country; but once we get a foothold down there a short time would work important changes, so that in a little while trade would prosper and commerce flourish.

He says that, looking at the questions involved from the standpoint of the Monroe doctrine, we cannot refuse to receive the island now that it is offered to us by the almost unanimous voice of its inhabitants; that if we reject their overtures there is danger they may turn to Great Britain to obtain peace and protection, and if they do we shall have no right to resist interference by that power. He believes one of the next works of the world will be the construction of the Darien ship canal; thinks our country will not be likely to let any foreign Government rob us of the advantages of that undertaking, and holds that a station of our own in the West Indies is essential to the canal project if we hope to derive from it such benefits as we should.

He also thinks it very important, from a naval and military point of view, to secure this stronghold in the midst of the West Indies, and says it would be a great blunder in statesmanship to throw away this opportunity for getting it on favorable terms. Our weak point, he argues, is the Gulf Coast, and while he does not anticipate any war, he thinks we should take the island as an outpost against any possible danger. He seemed to convey the idea that in his opinion we are some time to have all the West India Islands under our flag, and added that it would be folly to reject the best one of them all when we can get it so advantageously.

He does not say whether he will or will not ask an extension of time on the treaty, but adheres to the hope that some step in behalf of annexation may yet be taken by the Senate. He says he has worked hard to show Senators its advantages, and expresses the opinion that everybody would be in favor of it if they clearly understood all the facts as he does. He would doubtless heartily approve a project to send a Congressional commission, or even a steamer-load of Congressmen, down there on a tour of inspection, and it is by no means certain that some such movement as this may not be proposed in the Senate by friends of the treaty before the end of the session. DIXON.

FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

The Application for a Rehearing of His Case—Reply of Mr. Porter to Gen. Pope's Charges and Senator Chandler's Assertions.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER'S reply to the recent speech by Senator CHANDLER, in regard to his application for a rehearing upon new testimony, has been addressed to the Senator, with the request that it be laid before the Senate. The main points of the reply are as follows:

He has proof that Mr. LINCOLN, just before his death, promised to re-open the case on production of new evidence; that he expressed a high opinion of his (PORTER'S) bravery and fidelity, and that he had based his approval of sentence on Judge HOLT'S opinion, not having had time to examine the case himself. Replying to POPE'S first charge of disobedience in not marching (Aug. 29, 1862) until two hours later than ordered, and to CHANDLER'S assertion that HOOKER was out of ammunition, he says: "I shall prove I put off starting—two hours only of night—by the urgent advice of the generals of division, for the reasons that my command had reached Warrenton Junction at a late hour, without food, very much fatigued by a long and difficult march, the last of thirteen days and nights of marching, and broken rest; that the night was pitch dark, the road was bad and blocked up with wagon-trains in considerable confusion; that the spirit and purpose of the order would be best carried out by delaying the march till daybreak; that, as we were informed, 'the enemy was then retreating' from before Gen. POPE, the necessity was not pressing, and as my command would be required to aid in 'driving him from Manassas and clearing the country between that and Gainesville,' the troops would be disabled for the service several miles beyond Bristoe; that the result showed that literal compliance with the order was impracticable; that I arrived as soon as other troops coming a shorter distance and under as urgent orders; that when I did arrive there was and had been nothing for me to do, and that I remained at Bristoe all that day, under injunctions from Gen. POPE, twice repeated; that I knew nothing about HOOKER wanting ammunition, and that he did not want any, and did not take any when it reached him."

Gen. PORTER says that the well-known "joint order" to Gen. MCDOWELL and himself was, according to all testimony, MCDOWELL'S included, freely complied with, and that when MCDOWELL, under the "discretion" given under the "joint order," elected to march away from PORTER, taking one-half of the whole force, he left PORTER confronted by all of LONGSTREET'S force, double and more in number, in position selected, and, as LONGSTREET now writes, "most anxious to bring on a fight." He claims that MCDOWELL'S testimony against him on the trial should not have been taken, as he, MCDOWELL, admitted a "want of memory" on vital points, and had this want supplied by a member of the Court who, though acting judicially in PORTER'S case, left the bench to testify against him. PORTER asserts that the final and most important order from POPE, given at 4:20 P. M. Aug. 29, 1862, was not delivered to him till two hours later—then too late to execute it—and he adduces elaborate proof to sustain his assertion. As this result was just the opposite of what POPE claimed on PORTER'S trial, PORTER asserts that if he makes good his statements by ample and new testimony, Federal and Confederate, POPE'S charges fall to the ground, and his conviction is proved most unjust. Referring to the new evidence, he says that it was not obtainable on the trial, for the following reasons:

1. That the times and circumstances checked a free expression or offering of testimony.

2. That permission was refused me by the Secretary of War early in the trial to send my aids to the army at Fredericksburg to see witnesses and gather testimony.

3. That when I did send, on my own responsibility, my aids to the army, letters to and from them and others were purloined or opened and robbed of information.

4. Some witnesses I was persuaded could furnish reliable information in my favor, but of their names and location I was not apprised; and others whom I knew would testify to very important facts in my behalf, did not appear till the moment they were called to testify.

The rest of the document is mainly devoted to answering Mr. CHANDLER'S comments and criticism. Among the indorsements is a letter from Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, agreeing that the case should be re-opened, and that, if done, PORTER would, in his judgment, be vindicated.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, April 4.

The New-York Charter bill was made the special order for to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the journal. The New-York City Election and General State Election bills were also made the special order for the same time.

The following bills were reported:

The One Mill Canal Tax bill; the Seven-eigths Mill Canal Tax bill; to provide for the payment of the certificates issued to the soldiers of the war of 1812.

The following were introduced:

Amending the Insurance law by including glass or glass-plate; amending the charter of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company—making provisions as to the election of directors; defining the rights of married men, and equalizing the rights of husband and wife—this is the same as Mr. BANKER'S bill in the House.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

Making appropriations for the payment of the principal and interest of the canal debt for the next fiscal year; authorizing the Utica Water Works Company to increase its capital stock; appropriating $150,000 to the Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane at Middletown.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The House was devoted to private claim bills. Adjourned.

Funeral of Gen. Thomas.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN has appointed the following Committee from the Army of the Cumberland, to attend the funeral of Gen. THOMAS at Troy: Gens. Nathan Kimball, Indianapolis; James Barrett, Cleveland; J. G. Parkhurst, Detroit; A. C. McClurg, Chicago; John H. Braman, Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor; John F. Croxton, Paris, Ky.; E. Opdyke, from New-York.

A. Raymond & Co.,
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
CLOTHIERS.
SPRING OVERCOATS
AND
SPRING SUITS,
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR THE RETAIL TRADE.
—*Advertisement.*

The GENUINE TEXAN LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT is the best and cheapest. A. GLANZ, No. 194 William-st., Sole Agent.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

The Ecumenical Council; Position of the Pope on the Infallibility Dogma; American Loans Negotiated in Frankfort; A Ministerial Crisis Imminent in France; Pierre Bonaparte Going to Belgium; Passage of the Irish Force Bill; Colonial Policy of Spain; The Strike at La Creusot; The Spanish Conscription Bill; A General Movement Against the Cuban Insurgents; Arrival of Spanish Troops at Havana.

General Topics.

The Trans-continental Railroad; The Vote on Annexation in San Domingo; Indian Murders in Wyoming; The West; Funeral of Gen. Thomas; Bombardment of Wrangel; Kentucky Whisky; The New-Haven Explosion; The New Minister to Liberia; Attempted Murder of a Whole Family in San Francisco; Gen. Lee's Reception in Augusta; Mrs. Gaines' Claims; The Execution of Scott at Red River; The Reopening of the Avondale Mine; Reformed Judaism—What it is; The Earthquake in San Francisco; Statement of the Public Debt.

Political Affairs.

How the Fifteenth Amendment Proclamation was Received; The Last of the American Anti-Slavery Society; The Canals; The Mississippi Legislature; A Reduction of Taxes Demanded; Summary of the Proceedings of Congress and the State Legislatures.

Local Intelligence.

How Professional Smugglers Work—Clever Ruses Adopted; Rents for 1870; Commencement of the Woman's Medical College; The Sleepy Hollow Tragedy; The Drawback Frauds—Capture of Caldwell; Miss Edgarton on Woman's Rights.

Agricultural.

Destruction of the Fruit Crop in Georgia; The Cotton Mania; American Trotters; On the Importance of Procuring the Best Seeds; A Farmer's Experience; Nitrate of Soda for Wheat; Pruning Trees; Salt for Corn.

Editorial Comments.

The Freedmen's Great Want; Ships in Distress; A Canadian Nationality; Senatorial Qualifications—The Case of Gen. Ames; Cost of Living; The Romany Chair; Extravagant Weddings; The Truth About the School Question; The New City Charter; Westward Ho.

The Markets.

Specially Prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

TERMS—Three dollars per annum. Two copies, one year, $5. Ten copies, one year, $25.

An extra copy to getter-up of Club and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Cure for Cough or Cold.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indications of cough, take during the day a few "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES." Containing demulcent ingredients, they allay pulmonary irritation. Have them in readiness upon the first appearance of a cold or cough.

The Rice Divorce Suit for Fraud in Age is causing great excitement in Boston. It should warn young men not to marry in haste. Rice is but 22, his bride 37. He swears that she made him believe she was but his own age, by using MAGNOLIA BALM upon her face, neck and hands. Poor youth. He probably found her elbows weren't quite so soft and pretty. Ought Hagan to be indicted? We know of many similar cases. This BALM gives a most wonderful pearly and natural complexion, to which we don't object. We like pretty women. To finish the picture, they should use LYON'S KATHAIRON upon the hair. With pearly chin, rosy cheeks, and soft, luxuriant tresses, they become irresistible.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

To remove Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan from the Face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st.

To Ruptured Persons.—Dr. SHERMAN'S method is a guarantee cure. Office, No. 697 Broadway.

DIED.

BOWNE.—At Flushing, on Seventh day, April 2, HANNAH H. BOWNE, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Friends' Meeting-house, at Flushing, on Fourth day, the 6th inst., at 11 o'clock.

CARTER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, April 2, GALEN CARTER, M. D., in the 76th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also the members of the Medical Society of the County of New-York, the officers and members of the New-York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, and the Fellows of the New-York Academy of Medicine, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st., on Wednesday, April 6, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

CHAMPLIN.—At Milton, Ulster County, on Sunday, April 3, MARGARET TEN EYCK, wife of Christopher Champlin, and daughter of Thomas Powers, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at St. Bartholomew's Church, on Wednesday morning, at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation.

CROMMELIN.—On Sunday, April 3, after a lingering illness, ELIZA R., wife of Edward Crommelin.

Funeral services will be held at the Baptist Church, Macdougal-st., near Spring, on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

GEIB.—On Monday, April 4, JESSIE, infant daughter of John L. and Maria Geib.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 167 East 73d-st., on Wednesday, at 12½ P. M. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery. Train leaves Harlem Depot, 26th-st., at 2½ P. M.

HEWLETT.—At Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., on Sunday, April 3, THOMAS FRANKLIN, son of Walter R. and Henrietta Hewlett, aged 1 year and 2 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, from St. John's Church, Cold Spring.

HOBART.—On Sunday, April 3, WILLIE, only child of John William and Agnes V. Hobart.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 300 West 12th-st., near Abingdon-square, on Tuesday, April 5, at 1 o'clock.

JAFFRAY.—On Monday, April 4, at his residence, No. 28 Eaton-square, London, JOHN RICHMOND JAFFRAY, aged 85 years.

MARTIN.—On Saturday, April 2, HANNAH S., relict of Samuel Martin, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 422 East 120th-st., near Avenue A, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment on Wednesday morning. Take 10 A. M. train at 26th-st.

MCMONAGLE.—On Sunday, April 3, at Franklin Square, Orange County, N. Y., at the residence of her son, after a long and severe illness, MARGARET, widow of the late William McMonagle, in the 84th year of her age.

QUILLIARD.—Suddenly, on Monday, April 4, of congestion of the lungs, CHRISTINA ISABEL, infant daughter of Gulian V. and Margaret Quilliard, aged 5 months and 6 days.

ROCKFELLOW.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, March 29, of diphtheria, MAE, youngest child of Wm. H. and Amelia G. Rockfellow, aged 4 years, 5 months and 7 days.

SLINGERLAND.—At San Francisco, on Tuesday, March 15, WILLIAM J. SLINGERLAND, in the 58th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at his late residence, No. 69 West 19th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

SHIRLEY.—On Sunday, April 3, WILLIAM WRIGHT SHIRLEY, only child of W. F. and C. C. Shirley, and grandchild of the late W. W. Shirley, aged 5 years and 10 days.

The funeral services will be held at Christ Church, 5th-av. and 35th-st., on Tuesday, April 5, at 11 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 3, MARTHA H. H., wife of Romeyn Smith, and daughter of the late Mrs. Tabitha Wilder.

Funeral services at No. 155 Schermerhorn-st., on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Worcester, Mass., papers please copy.

WILLIAMS.—At Roseville, N. J., on Monday, April 4, ELLEN, wife of Crawford Williams, and daughter of David Diefendorf, in the 37th year of her age.

The remains will be taken to Fort Plain, N. Y., for burial.

YOUNG.—On Sunday, April 3, after a lingering illness, BARBARA, widow of the late Philip Young, formerly of Cincinnati, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 38 Great Jones-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.,
will continue for TWO WEEKS ONLY
THEIR
GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE
OF
CHINA, GLASS, GAS-FIXTURES,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, BRONZES,
CLOCKS AND MANTEL SETS.
CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR PRICES,
MARKED AT AND BELOW COST
IN PLAIN FIGURES ON EACH ARTICLE.
The last invoices they shall receive of CHOICE PARIS AND GERMAN GOODS are now being opened.
After the first of May their successors, Messrs. NICOL & DAVIDSON, will continue the business at No. 686 Broadway, near Great Jones-st.

BARGAINS IN WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
All descriptions of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, FANS, OPERA-GLASSES, &c., SELLING off at greatly REDUCED prices to REMOVE to No. 513 BROADWAY, under St. Nicholas Hotel.
DIAMOND RINGS as low as THIRTY, FORTY AND FIFTY dollars each.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st., and No. 1,173 BROADWAY, above 27th-st.

EPILEPSY, OR EPILEPTIC FITS, RADICALLY CURED.
Pamphlets given free to patients who are subjected to that dreadful disease, by S. MALINE, at No. 312 West 15th-st.

PATENTS! PATENTS!—MUNN & CO., Office *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have been established as solicitors of American and foreign Patents nearly a quarter of a century. During that time they have taken out nearly one-third of all patents issued by the United States Patent Office. They have also made more than 30,000 preliminary examinations into the novelty of alleged new inventions. This great experience is of immense value to all inventors who contemplate to apply for patents and need counsel. Full written and printed instruction and advice given.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe, on TUESDAY and SATUDAY, will close at this office at 12 M., and at the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11¾; C and O, 11½; D and E, 11¼; F and G, 10¾. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe on WEDNESDAY will close at this office at 7 A. M., and at the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 9 P. M.; C and O, 8¾ P. M.; D and E, 8½ P. M.; F and G, 8¼ P. M., the night before. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A HIT! A HIT! A DECIDED HIT!
THOSE CHROMO BUSINESS CARDS, (Beautiful Business Pictures in Oil-colors,) over fifty varieties, recently introduced by BAKER & GODWIN, are just what CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS need. These Cards are so pretty and artistic that they are carefully preserved—no one will destroy them—and consequently are the cheapest (because they are prized and preserved) a Merchant can use.
Business men are invited to call and examine specimens. BAKER & GODWIN, Printers,
Tribune Buildings, Printing-House-square, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There were no sales at the Exchange yesterday. Today there will probably be considerable activity, as announcements of valuable property to be disposed of there are made by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Roberts & McGuire, Johnson & Miller, A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., and Allen & Brown. The first-named firm will sell the four-story brick house No. 110 Second-avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, and the three-story brown-stone house, No. 307 West Fifty-first-street, a short distance west of Eighth-avenue. Mr. ROBERTS will sell two four-story brown-stone-front houses on Fifty-ninth-street, near Lexington-avenue, and a house and lot on Bergen-street, (No. 68,) Brooklyn. The property to be offered by JOHNSON & MILLER is located in Brooklyn, on Fourth and North Seventh streets, in the Eastern District, and on Washington-avenue, Hall-street, Smith-street, Balchen-place and Myrtle and Central avenues and Chestnut-street. This property consists mostly of vacant lots. Mr. BLEECKER will open the campaign of country sales, or rather sales of country property, by disposing of a large number of lots and villa plots at Valley View, N. J. The sale will be made at the Exchange. ALLEN & BROWN announce the sales of a store at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-first-street, and a house on Forty-first-street, in the rear of the same.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Bleecker-st., No. 181, 25x75	$19,000
Canal-st., No. 277, 0.5x96.10, strip	400
Charles-st., n. s., 34.2 ft. e. of 4th-st., 16.8x74, h. and l	15,000
Charles-st., n. s., 50.10 ft. e. of 4th-st., 16.8x74, h. and l	15,000
Columbia-st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Houston-st., 18.9x100	10,500
Duane-st., s. s., 49.10 ft. w. of West Broadway, 24.11x96	17,000
Hudson-st., e. s., about 44 ft. n. of West Broadway intersection, 30.9x11x20.5x25x31.2x49.10x24.9	13,200
Norfolk-st., No. 79, 18x47, h. and l	5,050
Sniffin-court, w. s., 39.6 ft. s. of 36th-st. and 159 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19.9x41, h. and l	5,000
Water-st., n. s., between Walnut and Corlears sts., part lot No. 37, 14.4x67.9, h. and l	3,400
1st-st., No. 9, 23x80.8x23.3x83.10	15,225
16th-st., n. s., 214.3 ft. e. of Av. A, 23.9x92, q. c	nom.
17th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x92	5,500
23d-st., s. s., 240.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 24.11x98.9, h. and l	22,500
28th-st., s. s., 600 ft. e. of 9th-st., 20.10x98.9, h. and l	20,000
30th-st., n. s., 298.4 ft. w. of 1st-av., 15.11x98.9x30.3x99.10	6,500
32d-st., No. 354, East, 17.6x49.4	10,000
35th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x98.9	9,500
41st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x98.9	10,350
46th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 15x100.5	16,500
46th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x75, h. and l	11,000
54th-st., No. 349, West, 25x53.1x25x49.11	7,200
62d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x100.5	20,000
79th-st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x102.2	30,000
109th-st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100	10,000
112th-st., s. s., 185 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.10	1,600
115th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x100.11	4,050
115th-st., n. s., 248.9 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x100.10	1,919
117th-st., s. s., 259.11 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.11, h. and l	5,700
133d-st., n. s., 260 ft. w. of 5th-av., 60x99.11	5,000
Avenue B and 6th-st., n. e. corner, 20.2x93	19,000
8th-av., e. s., 90.7 ft. s. of 55th-st., 23.8x100, h. & l	30,000
10th-av. and 39th-st., s. w. corner, 75x98.9, h. & l	35,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., s. s., 327.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x55.10, h. and l	$6,000
Broadway, n. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th-st., error in deed, 25x100, Lot adj. on rear, 30x26x32x20	$6,300
Hooper-st., s. by s., 156.6 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 44.6x100	2,450
Carroll-st., n. s., 167.6 ft. w. of 7th-av., 100x100	7,375
Cook-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x100	2,300
Eldert-st., s. e. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Evergreen-av., 243.1x19.1	750
Gold-st., e. s., 172 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 22x85	5,500
Green-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Union-av., 25x100	1,400
Johnson-st., e. s., 100 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 25x100	8,400
Madison-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 50x100, 1868	2,400
Nelson-st., n. e. s., 186.5 ft. n. w. of Clinton-st., 18.8x58.6x42.6x96	4,250
Nevins-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Pacific-st., 20x75, h. and l	7,500
Quincey-st., s. s., 505 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 20x100	9,500
Ralph-av. and McDonough-st., s. e. corner, 100x175 } McDonough-st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 50x200 }	6,600
Rodney-st., n. s., 215 ft. e. of Lee-av., 20x100	7,800
Sandford-st., w. s., 400 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 100x100	2,500
Smith-st., e. s., 142.6 ft. n. of Van Cott-av., 23.9x51.6x25.8x27.10	270
Walworth-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 100x100	2,500
Willow-st., w. s., 50.6 ft. n. of Orange-st., 25x100.2	8,000
2d and South 6th sts., n. e. corner, 52.1x26x53.7x21	22,500
5th-st., s. w. s., 122.10 ft. s. e. of 5th-av., 572.10x200x396x100x174.10x100	40,000
North 7th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 6th-st., 25x100	3,000
10th-st., s. s., 95.9 ft. n. w. of 6th-av., 50x200	4,400
South 10th-st., southerly s., 50 ft. westerly from 2d-st., 50x100	12,000
18th-st., s. s., 171.8 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17.10x100.2, h. and l	3,350
Bedford-av., w. s., 68.3 ft. s. of Park-av., 14x78, h. and l	2,900
Canarsie, or Little-lane, n. s., 200 ft. e. of Prospect-st., 200x390	7,200
Gates and Yates avs., n. e. corner, 125x100	6,000
Hamilton-av., s. w. s., 113 ft. s. of Hicks-st., 25x5x70x20x48.6x45.11	1,600
Harrison-av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of River-st., h. and l., 25x100	2,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 20 ft. w. of Skillman-st., 20x85	6,500
Marcy-av., w. s., 80 ft. s. of Quincey-st., 20x85, h. and l	1,338
Marcy-av. and Rutledge-st., n. w. corner, 60x80.8, foreclosure	1,750
Putnam-av., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 100x100	8,000
Stone-av., s. w. s., 58.1 ft. n. e. of Sumter-st., 41x13.9x27.7x19.2	300
Tompkins-av. and Witherspoon-st., s. e. corner, 25x100	1,600
Throop-av., n. e. s., 75 ft. s. e. of Bartlett-st., 25x95, h. and l	6,700
4th-av. and Baltic-st., s. e. corner, 56.6x215	10,000
5th-av., n. w. s., 25 ft. e. from 13th-st., 25x97.10	2,000
8th-av., w. s., 26.4 ft. n. of Prospect-av., 18x80	17,300

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford.

Newcastle to Mt. Kisco road, e. s., adjoining Caroline Belden's, ¼ acre	1,500

Greenburg.

Main-st. to Saw-mill River road, n. s., adjoining private road, 56 63-1000 acres	11,500

Mamaroneck.

White Plains to Mamaroneck road, e. s., adjoining E. B. Bloomer's, 90 acres } Plot adjoining S. Griffin's, 15 acres, Sarah McIntyre's property }	$27,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Cross-st., n. s., 235 ft. from Spring-st., 27x100	$6,500
Rowland-st. and Bloomfield-av., northerly corner, 499x121	4,500
Thomas-st., s. s., 59 ft. e. of Austen-st., 25x103.2	4,200
Springfield-av., n. s., 80 ft. from Wallace-st., 80x127	3,500
Clinton-av., s. s., 27 ft. w. of D. Scott's property, 27.1x219	5,000
Elm-st., n. s., 47 ft. from Monroe-st., 25x100	3,000
Market-st., n. s., 46 ft. e. of Broad-st., 20.5x69.11	30,000
Ferry-st., s. s., 86 ft. from Alyea-st., 28x100	4,000
Orchard-st., w. s., 157 ft. n. of Kinney-st., 19x64	3,000
Kinney-st., s. s., adjoining Burns' property, 25x100	5,200
Chestnut-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of W. Frazee's, 25x105	700
Fairmount-av., w. s., 200 ft. n. of Cabinet-st., 50x100	900
Washington-st., w. s., 53 ft. n. of Nesbit-st., 24.7x31.6	22,500
Howard and Mercer sts., s. e. corner, 25x100	7,250
New-st., n. s., 136 ft. w. of Pline-st., 27.6x102	2,900

Hudson City.

Cherry-lane, 100 ft. s. w. of Tonnelle-av., 23x84	$700
Tonnelle-av. and Cherry-lane, s. w. cor., 84x100	4,500
Newark and Tonnelle avs., n.w. corner, 50x80	3,000

Hoboken.

Garden-st., w. s., 254 ft. n. of 10th-st., 21x100	$1,800
Willow st., w. s., 175 ft. s. of 4th-st., 144x177	8,000

Bergen.

3d-st. and Meyers-av., s. w. corner, 100x100	$300
Church-st., w. s., lot No. 32, Bloodgood's map, 25x145	800

Bayonne.

Avenue C, n. w. s., 51 ft. e. of 16th-st	$2,000

Kearney.

Newark Pike, n. s., e. of Sealey's lands, 250x379	$550

Harrison.

Turnpike, s. s., 50 ft. w. of Washington-st., 51x100	$700

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

Large plot of ground in the lower part of the City, valuable for manufacturing purposes; four lots, about 25x100, on Rose-st., and one lot adjoining the rear on Vandewater-st., formerly occupied as a sugar refinery; two sections of modern tubular boilers in good order ready for use on the premises. Apply at OCKERSHAUSEN BROS'., Nos. 16 and 18 Rose-st.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.
Special attention given to the care and management of property. Houses and stores rented.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A VERY SUPERIOR four-story English basement brick house, No. 21 West 19th-st., 25x64x98.9; unusual in its arrangements and in complete order. From its being a full-size English basement it is admirably adapted for a professional gentlemen; heated by steam heating apparatus; price $43,000, or to rent at $4,000 per annum; possession May 1, 1870. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—The valuable three-story attic and cellar brick store No. 199 Chambers-st., through to No. 191 Reade, between Washington and West sts. This is a rare opportunity to parties wishing to purchase for investment. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR HOUSE, on corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st.; will be sold at a bargain, if applied for soon. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT CORNER HOUSE FOR sale on 5th-av., above 42d-st., admirably planned for a large and elegant establishment.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 9TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY and University-place, a full-size house; Snug Harbor lease. Price, $25,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS brown-stone-front houses, Nos. 32 and 34 West 51st-st., 21x55. Inquire on premises, or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR Brooklyn property—Four-story brick building in Water-st., near Roosevelt. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$11,500.—THREE-STORY AND basement brick house, in good order and with all improvements; will be sold on easy terms. Apply on premises, No. 202 West 85th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY LARGE AND VALUable corner on Chatham-st.; price $175,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN CUMBERland-st., opposite Washington Park, one four-story brown-stone house. Also one three-story in Claremont-av., near Greene-av.; price, $14,500. Also one three-story brick, No. 182 Carlton-av.; price, $11,500. All this property is in first-class locations, and cheap. Apply to T. B. Jackson, 303 Claremont-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON GREENE av., between Hall and Ryerson sts., four new brown-stone houses, extra built; with all modern improvements; terms easy. For particulars apply to GEORGE WILSON, Secretary Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William-st., or to PATRICK WILLIAMS, on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.,

Within two miles of three railroad stations, two and a half hours from City, a well-built house, on a handsome site, near church and school-house; fine neighborhood; very healthy; beautiful scenery; ten rooms, piazza, lawn; first-rate out-buildings; five acres of choice fruit and fifteen acres of fertile meadow; price $7,000; only $2,500 cash; balance easy. Call on or address GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, counselor at law, No. 133 Nassau-st.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES
and four handsome cottages, ready May 1,
For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights,
100 feet above tide water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and equidistant from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Luxurious accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes,
AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.
H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer at Rutherfurd Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.

At Mount Vernon, forty-five minutes from City by New-Haven Railroad, a neat, cozy house; ten rooms; French roof; lot 100x105; five minutes' walk from depot. Only $2,000 cash, balance easy. Call on or address GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, Counselor at law, No. 133 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE FOR $300,000.—10,000 ACRES of land, within twenty-four hours of New-York, on which is erected two furnaces, one rolling mill and nail factory, two grist and saw mills, six large barns, 100 dwelling-houses; 2,000 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation; abounds in iron-ore, stone-coal, fire-clay, fire-stone, lime-stone, timber, and all raw materials for making iron or glass. First coke-iron made in the United States was made at one of the furnaces; glass made near the place in 1795. Also, charter for twelve miles of railroad, which put this property in connection with Baltimore and Ohio Road and Pennsylvania Central. N. B.—The proprietor wants $150,000 to build the railroad; will sell part of the property, or give first bond and mortgage on road and real estate. Title without incumbrance. Samples of raw materials and map can be seen for a few days at HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT GENEVA, ON SENECA LAKE—An elegant brick house, designed by one of the best architects, and built in the most substantial and thorough manner. The interior wood work is of native woods, finished in oil. The house is supplied with water and gas, and warmed by steam, and furnished with all modern improvements, to an extent seldom found away from our larger cities. With the house are twenty acres of land, well planted with fruit and ornamental trees, and tastefully laid out. The views from the place of the lake and surrounding country are very beautiful. For further particulars inquire of E. H. HURD, Esq., Geneva, or of the PRESIDENT OF THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, New-York.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE OR LEASE AT D'JLUTH, MINN., (the terminus of the Lake Superior and Mississippi and Northern Pacific Railroads,) the large hotel known as the Clark House, being the chief hotel in the city, entirely new and ready to be immediately furnished and occupied. It contains eighty-six rooms. The location is in the most desirable part of the city, and the business this year will be exceedingly large and profitable. This opportunity is very unusual. Apply immediately to WM. L. BANNING, President, St. Paul, Minn., or to the office of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, No. 125 South 5th-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A modern-built two and a half story house, 40x30 and extension, stable, carriage-house, farmer's lodge, barn, &c., &c.; three-fourths of a mile from depot, &c.; schools, churches, &c.; fine apple orchard, pears, cherries, grapes and all kinds of small fruits; house has all the modern improvements, and is in complete order; 65 acres of land suitable for all agricultural purposes, and situated within the town limits; price $33,000, on very easy terms. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—NEAR ASTORIA, L. I., TWO MILES by the River Road, the residence of the late Peter Luyster, with 10 acres of land; price $800. The house is large and conveniently arranged, location high and healthy, fine views of East River and surrounding country; good out-buildings; if desired more land can be arranged for. Apply to SAMUEL H. MOORE, No. 236 Front-st., or to Conklin steam-boat landing, Astoria.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, IN WESTchester County, within ten minutes' drive of depot, a large first-class country residence; 15 rooms; with carriage-house, stable, and everything pertaining to a first-class place; 11 acres; grounds beautifully laid out; fruit of every description; splendid view of Long Island Sound. Apply to G. G. G., Box No. 104 *Times* Office. Price $80,000.

ORANGE—MOUNTAIN SIDE—ELEGANT residence; all conveniences; stables; ample accommodations; billiard-room; entrance lodge; eight acres under highest cultivation; fruit, shade, ornamental trees; commanding extensive views. Photographs and particulars apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, Orange Real Estate Agents.

A FARM OF ABOUT THIRTEEN acres of land, at Greenfield Hill, Conn., for sale; good dwelling-house, in perfect order, store and store-house, barn and all necessary out-buildings, young apple orchard, fine garden in high state of cultivation. For sale at a great sacrifice. Price, $4,500. Address J. W. HAWLEY, Birmingham, Conn.

FOR SALE—AT RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J., 37 minutes from foot of Chambers-st., a new and tasteful cottage, with Mansard roof, containing nine rooms, furnished; lot 50x142; price $5,500; with furniture $7,500. Address H. H. M., Box No. 53 Post-office, New-York.

BERGEN, N. J., (NOW JERSEY CITY.)—Three French-roof houses, 12 rooms each, newly finished; location unsurpassed; near West End Depot; (N. J. R. R. and T. Co.;) cheapest houses offered this season; terms easy. Apply to W. P. SCRYMSER, No. 10 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO rent, furnished, a Gothic stone cottage, with seven rooms, in first-rate order, and new barn, with one acre of land, and plenty of shade and fruit trees. For terms and full information apply to the owner, at No. 56 Cedar-st., New-York.

LONG BRANCH HOTEL.—FOR SALE, one of the best houses at the Branch, completely furnished, in good order, and ready for the coming season. Summer earnings, $120,000. Responsible parties only need apply to FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE—OR THE FIRST WITH THE third floor to let to a small family, a house with all modern improvements, in a first-class locality; ten minutes' walk from Chestnut-st. Depot. Inquire on the premises, No. 1,175 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—FOR SALE, A very attractive building spot, 136 feet front on the Kills, containing about 22 lots; a beautiful water front. For price and terms, apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 67 William-st.

HOBOKEN.—THREE-STORY AND BASEment house and lot for sale; price, $7,250. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 223 West-st. of J. A. CARNIE.

FOR SALE—IN ELIZABETH, N. J., NARE depot, dwelling-house with stable, gas, bath, furnace, range, 12 rooms, and in complete order; terms easy. Apply to W. P. SCRYMSER, 10 Pine-st.

ALL KINDS OF LANDS IN VIRGINIA, West Virginia, and in the South, for sale by the New-York Southern Land Company, 58 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE COUNTRY-seat of Gen. Morell, known as Beechwood, and the home of the late Dr. Creighton, at Scarsborough Station, thirty miles from New-York. The mansion is large, has all the modern improvements, and contains twenty rooms; delightfully located in a plot of about sixty acres; the grounds are beautiful; abundance of fruits, greenhouse, cold graperies, about 600 vines of foreign varieties. To rent to a private family only for eighteen months, or perhaps a longer period. Full information from HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED, AN exceedingly comfortable, thoroughly furnished house, 13 rooms, furnace, water introduced, about 14 acres of land, fruit, &c., 65 minutes from the City Hall, high ground, healthy, palisades in view, convenient to churches, excellent schools and stores; rent very low, $1,800 a year, or would be rented for the Summer. Apply at No. 4 Hanover-st., to E. P. BOSTWICK or F. B. ELLIOTT.

TO RENT AT FORDHAM—A COUNTRY-seat containing ten acres of land, large house, stable, carriage-house and garden, with all varieties of fruits; three-quarters of a mile from railroad and steam-boat, Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR ONE OR two years, at Clifton, Weehawken Heights, to a private family only, a large mansion, in the vicinity of the costly residences of Messrs. Dewer, King, Brown and others. Rent, $3,000 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THREE COTtages on Stewart-av., near Fort Hamilton; rent, $300, $350 and $500. Inquire of JOS. DUNDERDALE, Bay Ridge, or Mr. FRANCIS FINCH, on the premises.

SARATOGA.—TO RENT A COMMODIOUS and convenient furnished house, on Broadway, Saratoga; lot 60x150 feet, good garden, fine fruit and shade trees; rent, $1,200 for the season. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

Supervisor Orr's beautiful place, ten minutes' walk from Valley Station, on Newburg Short Cut, Erie Railroad, two hours from City; in the midst of lovely scenery; three miles from Willis' Idlewild; modern house, 48x32, piazza, seventeen fine rooms; commanding situation; lawn; Summer-house; first-class stables and out-buildings; two acres of garden and fruit; will let furnished for season, $150 per month, or for year, $100 per month, to private family; more for boarding-house; will sell. Call or address GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, counselor at law, No. 133 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR, FURNISHED, a four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, No. 117 West 34th-st.; the house was built for the owner by days' work; is 25x85; warmed by Baker & Smith's steam apparatus; has been finished one year and occupied six months; the furniture, carpets, gas-fixtures, &c., are all entirely new and of the best description; will be rented to a private family only. Apply to the owner, on the premises, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. THOS. P. GRINNELL.

TO LET, FURNISHED—COUNTRY-SEAT on East River, half mile above Astoria; house double; 23 rooms; paintings, bronzes, statuary, furnace and double sashes; grounds, 10 acres, lawn facing river; flower and kitchen gardens; 600 monthly rose bushes; finest varieties of all kinds of fruits; stable, barns, hot-house, ice-house, bath-house; ferry to 92d-st. every quarter hour; steam-boat to Peck-slip eight times a day; house inhabited by present owner thirteen years without a case of ague in family. Apply at No. 409 West 23d-st.

TO RENT—THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF 3d-av. and 20th-st., two buildings, opposite Gramercy Park; has forty rooms, furnished; will be rented for boarding purposes at a very low figure to a good party. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

TO LET AT CATSKILL.—RESIDENCE on the banks of the Hudson, with fine views of the river and mountains; has twelve rooms, fully furnished; carriage and stables. For terms apply on the premises or to ISAAC PRUYN, Catskill.

TO LET AT MONTCLAIR—FOR THE year or a shorter term, a pleasantly situated cottage house of nine rooms, handsomely furnished; possession at once. Apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO. 19 WEST 35th-st., by 5th-av., four-story brown-stone, furnished in good style and in complete order, to a private family only; rent reasonable. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, to a desirable tenant, at a low price, a two-story house, with two acres of ground, with fine lawn and shade trees, five minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing. Apply to LEWIS COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—A GENTEEL HOUSE; ELEVEN rooms, marble mantels, bath, basement, &c.; cars pass the door; rent, $400; or in parts, $25 and $15 per month. Inquire of H. ALEXANDER, Hoboken-st., West Hoboken.

TO RENT IN WEST WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA—From May 1, a furnished house, five stories, fourteen rooms; all modern conveniences; rent $1,000 for six months. Apply, for particulars, to S. L., No. 210 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

TO RENT IN PHILADELPHIA—A furnished house, 11 rooms, from June 1 to Oct. 1; rent $70 per month. Apply or address No. 252 South 17th-st.

TO LET—PART OF A PRIVATE HOUSE, occupied by owner, consisting of six rooms in perfect order, with all modern improvements, to a small family. Apply at No. 450 West 24th-st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-BASEment house, on Murray Hill, completely furnished; rent, $300 a month. Apply to the owner, No. 20 East 35th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house on 29th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; will be renovated to suit tenant. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—ON 21ST-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, an extra deep four-story English-basement house; also, No. 99 East 60th-st., first-class four-story brown-stone. Apply to President Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET, LOW—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, house, stable, &c., fronting on Bloomingdale Road and Hudson River; good water; large garden; splendid views. Apply to E. WHITE, No. 51 5th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 11th-st. near 5th-av. to a private family only; house has dining-room extension, stationary washtubs, &c., and is handsomely furnished. Apply at 65 Liberty-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND AND THIRD floors of three-story house No. 56 East 41st-st.; immediate possession given. LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE THREE story dwelling No. 117 West 38th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. DYE & CURTISS, 508 6th-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—NO. 45 BEEKMAN-ST., STORE, basement and sub-cellar, 25x100, in fine marble building. Also, fixtures forsale, consisting of shelving, counters, desks, signs and safe.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 10 OR 20 YEARS.—A plot of ground on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts., 60x80 feet, with an L on Harrison-st. 21x75 feet. The Harrison-st. lot contains a three-story brick building.
A plot of ground on West and Washington sts., between Morton and Leroy sts., 75 feet on each street; depth of plot, 816 feet. Also, the bulkhead and water rights. For terms apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FINE STORE corner of Broadway and Broome-st., now occupied by E. V. Haughwout & Co., 63 feet front by 100 feet deep; five stories high, beside basement and sub-basement. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND first-class iron-front store No. 501 Broadway, through to Mercer-st., and a few doors above Broome-st.; size 30x200 feet; to let for three or five years to an approved tenant; possession May 1, 1870. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF No. 9 John-st., near Broadway. Apply to NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, corner John-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

OFFICES TO RENT—IN THE BIBLE House; desirable offices on second and third stories. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES, IN the first-class building No. 4 Warren-st.; only 90 feet from Broadway. JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 4 Warren-st.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE STORE No. 1,380 Broadway, corner 38th-st. Also store No. 1,384 Broadway. DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

A.—TWO FINE STORES WITH BASEments to let, together or separately, 25 by 75 each. Terms low. Nos. 14 and 16 4th-av.

FACTORIES TO LET—APPLY AT NO. 192 Broadway, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED.—IRvington on the Hudson, or near that locality, a private residence wanted for a small family, with stable, large garden, &c., for six months. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a small second or third floor in a private house, on West side. Address M. B., Box No. 115 *Times* office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY ON 22D and 23D STS., NEAR THE EAST RIVER WITH VACANT LOTS ADJOINING.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the executors of the late W. D. Mangam, deceased,
The valuable mill property on the south side of 23d-st., between 1st-av and Avenue A, and known as the Corn Exchange Mills. The mill is a large five-story brick building, well built and heavily timbered, with engine-room, stables, &c., attached, covering an area of about 50x200 feet. The engine is but one year old, 500 horse-power and of the most approved construction. There are thirteen run of stone, elevators, conveyors, shoots, &c., adapted to save labor and conduct the business with economy. These mills received a large run of custom up to the time business was discontinued, on 1st of March, 1870. They were established by the late W. D. Mangam, are in perfect order and capable of grinding and handling 5,600 bushels of corn per day of ten hours.
Also, four lots adjoining the mill on each side, and running through from 23d to 22d-st., which will be sold in connection with or without the mill, as may be desired. Terms made very easy.
W. S. LAWRENCE,
DAVID BAILEY,
EDGAR B. MANGAM,
S. S. MANGAM,
CHARLES PRATT,
Executors of W. D. MANGAM.
For maps and particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF A MARBLE STORE AND LOT ON BARCLAY-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
BARCLAY-STREET.—The lease of lot, together with the first-class five-story basement and sub-cellar marble store thereon, situate on the southerly side of Barclay-st., west of and near Church-st., and known as No. 42. The store was built about ten years since, in the most substantial and thorough manner, at a cost of about $45,000. The lease is from Grace Church, for twenty-one years from May, 1867, at an annual ground rent of $1,200, taxes and assessments. Lot, 25x100 feet. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for two years.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 3D-AV. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:
THIRD-AVENUE—The three-story brick building and lot, situate on the east side of 3d-av., between 49th and 50th sts., and known as No. 889, (old No. 739.) Building 20x40 feet; lot 20x80 feet.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 12, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
Forty-four acres of land in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., lying between and close to Central Park-av. and Woodlawn Depot, Harlem Railroad, belonging to the estate of Abraham Valentine, deceased. This property is in the district of Westchester County now under control of the Central Park Commissioners, and is only two miles from the City of New-York, at Kingsbridge. Land is rolling, mostly high, fine air, pure water and healthy. Will be sold in four parcels. Sale peremptory; title indisputable. Possession immediate upon delivery of the deed. Persons on the ground to show the property. Conveyances at all hours at Williamsbridge Depot, Harlem Railroad. Sales maps, with full particulars, at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY NORTH-EAST CORNER DE KALB-AV. AND ADELPHI-ST., BROOKLYN.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executor:
DE KALB-AVENUE—The four-story brick store and dwelling and lot, situate on the north-east corner of De Kalb-av. and Adelphi-st. Store 20x40 feet; on the rear is a brick stable, fronting on Adelphi st., 16 feet front. Lot 20 feet front, 36.6½ rear, 84.7 on the east line, and 79.5 on west line.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSES AND LOTS ON 16TH AND 125TH STS. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:
WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, situate on the north side of West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., and known as No. 251. The house is about 42 feet deep, contains modern improvements, and in good order; lot 17x80 feet.
WEST ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—The three-story English-basement brick house and lot, situate on the south side of West 125th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and known as No. 71. The house is about 45 feet deep, contains modern improvements, and in good order. Lot 18.9x100.11 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON CHURCH AND WHITE STS. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:
CHURCH-STREET—The first-class five-story Dorchester-stone front store and lot, situate on the easterly side of Church-st., between White and Walker sts., and known as No. 199; store covers lot.
WHITE-STREET—The six-story marble-front store and lot, situate on the northerly side of White-st., between Church-st. and West Broadway, and known as No. 28.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT NO. 158 EAST 65TH-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
EAST SIXTY-FIFTH-STREET—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot situate on the north side of East 65th-st., 315 feet east of 2d-av., (center of block,) and known as No. 158. The house has basement and subcellar, is 43 feet deep, contains modern improvements, and in good order. Lot 20x100.5.

A. J. BLEEKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, AT 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH-STREET—10 lots, north side, 120 feet west of 3d-av.
FIRST-AVENUE—1 lot, 30 feet south of 110th-st.
FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET—2 lots, south side, 450 feet east of 11th-av.; no rock.
LEXINGTON-AVENUE—5 lots, north-east corner of 106th-st.
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH-STREET—4 lots, north side, 330 feet east of 4th-av.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale $150,000
FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.
The bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road. The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 52 Wall-st.,
JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris,
BANKERS,
Issue Letters of Credit; draw Bills on Paris; buy and sell Bonds and Stocks in London, Paris and Frankfort, and negotiate loans on same.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.
Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BALLIN & SANDER.
BANKERS,
No. 24 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Issue Circular Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for Travelers available in all parts of Europe, &c.

PIEDMONT RAILROAD COMPANY.
Coupons maturing April 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Road, will be paid at our office.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, March 30, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed April 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened May 6.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1870.
BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO the Preferred Stock of the Quicksilver Mining Company are now open at the Company's office, No. 19 Nassau-st., and will remain open until further notice. Subscribers will pay Five Dollars ($5) per Share at time of subscription, and on notice will surrender common stock, when Preferred Stock will be issued and the common stock canceled share for share. By order. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK, [ESTABLISHED 1787,] OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 28, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, April 5, 1870. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from April 2, 1870, until April 6, 1870.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BLOCK-HOUSE MINING COMPANY OF CAPE BRETON, NOVA SCOTIA, NO. 43 PINE-ST., March 30, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVEN Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, April 11, 1870. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M. and remain open one hour. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of April, both inclusive. D. B. KEELER, Jr., Secretary.

UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 7 STATE-ST.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees and inspectors of election will be held at the office, TUESDAY, April 12. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. IRA KETCHAM, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company,
BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company (Eastern Division) offer, through the undersigned, the remainder of their First Mortgage Bonds of the issue of

$1,500,000.

The Eastern Division of this road extends from St. Joseph, Mo., to Marysville, Kansas, a distance of 111 miles, of which 43 miles are now completed and in actual working order, and the remainder is being pushed forward with energy and dispatch.
Sufficient iron has been purchased to complete the road, a portion of which has arrived, and the remainder is en route.
These bonds are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, coupon or registered, interest payable 15th February and August, in New-York, London or Frankfort. The bonds have thirty years to run, principal being payable in New-York in **GOLD.** Trustee—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.
The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,513 per mile, covers a completed road for every bond issued and is a first and **ONLY** mortgage.
This line, connecting St. Joseph and Fort Kearney, will make a short and through route to California, connecting at the latter point with the Union Pacific Railroad.

The Company have a capital stock of	$10,000,000
And a land grant from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued, at the lowest estimate, at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Price of bonds **97 1-2** and accrued interest **IN CURRENCY.**
These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.
Pamphlets, maps and information furnished on application to

WM. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
COMMERCIAL AGENTS,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO.,
FISCAL AGENTS,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK CITY, April 4, 1870.
I will, on WEDNESDAY of this week, (April 6,) receive at this office bids for One Million of Dollars of Gold Coin; and on THURSDAY of this week, (April 7,) offers of One Million of Bonds, in accordance with regulations heretofore adopted. A certified check for five per cent of bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Further particulars may be had at this office.
CHARLES J. FOLGER,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.
Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.
W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE
SIX PER CENT.
WATER LOAN BONDS.
Interest payable 1st January and July at BANK OF AMERICA, New-York. For sale by
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

GERMANIA BANK.
No. 185 Bowery.
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1870.
CHARLES BRENNEMANN has been appointed Acting Cashier of this bank in place of J. W. HESSE, Cashier, resigned.
C. SCHWARZWAELDER, President.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.
FIRST MORTGAGE, **6** Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, **7** Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, **10** Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. **25** Broad-st.

WILLIAM HEATH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

$5,000 REWARD.
The undersigned having been advised of the loss in London of the following Bank of England notes, the payment of which has been stopped, viz.:
Eight of £1,000, Nos. 82,542, 82,543, 82,544, 82,545, 82,305, 82,306, 82,307, 82,308, 28th October, 1868.
One of £500, No. 99,383, 27th November, 1868.
Three of £300, Nos. 20,991, 20,992, 22,418, 12th July, 1869.
One of £200, No. 29,713, 11th August, 1869.
Two of £100, Nos. 66,693, 66,743, 10th September, 1869.
Five of £50, Nos. 13,163, 16,836, 16,958, 28,513, 31,751, 9th December, 1869.
Three of £20, Nos. 92,140, 99,252, 99,255, 8th December, 1869.
Three of £10, Nos. 46,409, 46,466, 60,634, 6th October, 1869.
One of £5, No. 73,147, 15th May, 1869, (Liverpool.)
Will pay the above reward for the delivery to them of said notes, or proportionately for any part thereof.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—This Company having been authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of Maryland, approved March 31, 1870, to distribute among its stockholders 50,000 shares of stock of the Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, acquired under the consolidation lately effected between the two Companies, the transfer-books of this Company will be opened on Wednesday, the 6th inst., and remain open until Saturday, the 16th, when they will be again closed, for the purpose of making such distribution.
J. RICHARDS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1870.

ADIRONDACK COMPANY, NO. 20 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, March 28, 1870.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April next, for the election of Directors and other purposes. C. H. McCORMACK, President.
J. S. BAKER, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 30, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 13th of April next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI-RECTORS and inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held on MONDAY, April 11, at the banking-house, corner of Bowery and Grand-street. Polls open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, "HOWARD BUILDING," NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1870.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Company will be held at the office on TUESDAY, 12th of April next. Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

$4,000 WANTED ON BOND AND mortgage on improved property, worth more than double the amount, located at High Bridgeville, Westchester County, New-York. None but principals treated with. Address W., at store, No. 576 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN,
Free of United States Tax,
OF THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE 50-YEAR BONDS.
THE ANNUAL INTEREST IS FROM NOV. 1, WHICH GOES TO THE PURCHASER,
AT 95.

TRUSTEES.
J. EDGAR THOMSON, Philadelphia.
CHARLES L. FROST, New-York.

These Bonds are payable, principal and interest, in coin, at New-York or London; the interest being payable in May and November.
They are convertible into stock, and are protected by a liberal Sinking Fund.
They are issued upon the several sections of the road only as the same are completed and in successful operation.
They are guaranteed not only by a first lien upon the entire property and franchises of the Company, but also by now current earnings and an ample commerce on the route of the road, and have not to depend for their security upon a traffic which the road itself is expected to create.
Over Three Million Dollars have been already expended on the road.
Eighty-three miles of road are already completed and equipped, and show large earnings; and the remainder of the line is progressing rapidly towards completion.
The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections of America. Its large and extending population, and its immense yield of agricultural products, create a pressing demand for the construction of this road.
The road also runs through the fertile and growing State of Minnesota. It traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms the shortest of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New-York, Chicago and St. Louis.
Having thoroughly investigated all the conditions affecting the security of these bonds, we feel justified in giving them an unqualified indorsement as a first-class and thoroughly safe investment, as secure as a Government bond can possibly be, and paying nearly fifty per cent. more interest than five-twenties.
All marketable securities at their full price, free of commission and express charges, received in payment. Pamphlets and maps furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Company.
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1870.

GROSS ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1870		$459,793 98
Cash capital	$200,000 00	
Surplus	256,793 98	
Unsettled losses	3,000 00	— 459,793 98

Insurance at reduced rates. No combination.
The annual election for twenty-one directors will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 12, 1870, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW
Will draw interest from April 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.
W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
All money deposited on or before the 20th of April will draw interest from the 1st of April.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York,
(Opposite Cooper Institute.)
DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 20 will DRAW INTEREST from APRIL 1, the interest PAYABLE in July.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $5 and upward. ONE DOLLAR received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. **396** and **398** Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on **$5** to **$5,000.**
Money deposited on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. ASSETS, **$7,166,454 14.**
N. J. HAINES, JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
Present rate of interest six per cent. on all sums exceeding $5.
Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year. Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before APRIL 20 will draw INTEREST from APRIL 1. Six per cent. interest paid.
BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square and New Bowery, New-York.
$1 TO $5,000
may be deposited on or before April 20, and will receive interest from April 1 at
SIX PER CENT.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE APRIL 15 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
368 6th-av., (Booth's Theater.) WM. M. GILES, Prest.
H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8th-av., corner of 14th-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1. Assets, $1,614,312 10; surplus, $139,034 77.

ALL DEPOSITS ON OR BEFORE April 20, draw interest from April 1. DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
The coupons of the Seven Per Cent. Land-grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870, will be paid, on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 46 Sears' Building, Boston, and at the Banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1870.
FIFTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of April next.
Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 28th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 26, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this company and the United States Government tax on the same has this day been declared payable on and after April 11, 1870 at this office.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 2d prox., and opened on the 12th prox. E. COOK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD CO., NO. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1870.
THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company, due April 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the Company, No. 38 Pine-st. F. E. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE SELMA, ROME AND DALTON RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, March 31, 1870.
COUPONS OF THE SELMA, ROME AND DALTON RAILROAD BONDS, due APRIL 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, at Continental National Bank.
F. H. DELANO,
President S., R. and D. R. R.

FIFTH DIVIDEND.—BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Trustees have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent. on the paid-up capital, free of Government tax, payable April 15. Transfer-books will close the 9th and re-open the 16th inst.
The transfer-books will be closed the 26th inst. for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and reopen May 4. Election May 3, 1870.
T. B. STOUT, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE PORTLAND WATER COMPANY'S BONDS, maturing the 1st of April, a. c., will be paid in gold at the offices of Messrs. L. VON HOFFMANN & CO., of New-York,
Or Messrs. C. D. HEAD & T. H. PERKINS, of Boston.

WANTED—OFFICE FIXTURES SUITABLE for a first-class banking-office. Parties having the same for sale address P. O. Box No. 139.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—Sales-rooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 849 Broadway.—On WEDNESDAY, 6th, and THURSDAY, 7th of April, at 11 o'clock each day, at the EXTENSIVE CARRIAGE REPOSITORY OF MESSRS. JAS. B. CONE & CO., FORMERLY ADAMS & CONE, NORTH-EAST CORNER GREAT JONES-ST. AND BROADWAY, NO. 664, POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE FINEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF CARRIAGES EVER OFFERED IN THE UNITED STATES AT AUCTION, to be sold without reserve, THE PARTNERSHIP TERMINATING ON THE 1ST OF MAY, AND THE FIRM RETIRING FROM BUSINESS. This extensive stock will be found to comprise about 125 vehicles, the greater portion of which have been manufactured by this well-known firm and Jas. B. Brewster, to their order, expressly for New-York City Broadway trade, and are warranted in every respect. It comprises clarences, landaus, landaulets, coupes, coupelets, barouches, Summer coaches, park phaetons, dog-carts, victorias, cabriolets, six-seat family rockaways, basket phaetons, sundowns, coupe rockaways, light four-passenger rockaways, depot and jagger wagons, light-top and no-top buggies, to include several road wagons and trotting ditto. The trimmings and appointments of the above vehicles will be found to be both elegant and costly, as well as most stylish and tasteful, of the newest designs and latest fashions. The entire stock is of recent manufacture, and warranted in every respect. Also, several sets of double and single harness, made to order, suitable for City use; several strings of bells, robes, rugs, jacks, extra poles, &c., &c. Also, the white horse carved by the workman of this firm; also, the entire store and office fixtures and furniture, including desks, racks, awnings, curtains and shades, double iron safe by Lillie, &c., &c. Terms cash. Catalogues ready on Friday, 25th inst., and will be mailed at request. Stock now on exhibition as above.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—Sales-rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 849 Broadway.
ON TUESDAY, APRIL 5, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, the private residence No. 12 East 28th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., consisting of velvet and brussels carpets, carved rose-wood suite in green and gold satin, window-curtains to match; gilt-frame French-plate oval mirrors, rose-wood book-cases, library table, etageres, Parian groups, rich decorated vases, oil-paintings and engravings, black-walnut bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobe, commodes, mattresses, pillows and bolsters, lounges, carved French oak library-table, carved French oak secretary, carved French oak book-case, black-walnut amoire-a-glace, chandeliers and gas brackets, bronze group warrior, black-walnut mirror back sideboard; extension table, silver-plated ware, crockery, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) April 5, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
500 frails new crop Dates.
1,000 boxes Valencia Raisins.
1,400 drums Smyrna Figs.
1,500 packages Malaga Raisins.
Under inspection of the Port-wardens, for account of whom it may concern,
74 bags Tarragona Almonds, damaged.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
5,000 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,000 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo brig *Como*, from Messina.

EDWARD E. HOYT, Auctioneer.
HOYT & WHEELER, NO. 114 CHURCH and Nos. 125 and 127 Duane-st., will sell THURSDAY, APRIL 7,
At 12 o'clock,
ASSIGNEES' SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE,
At store No. 460 Broome-st.,
(By order of RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.)
Comprising
Mahogany desks, high cost.
14 walnut-top counters.
25 pine-top counters.
ALSO,
CHAIRS, STOVES, LETTER PEESS, &c.

GEORGE BARKER, Auctioneer.
A.—ART SALE.
GALLERY OF ART, NO. 845 BROADWAY.
Now on Exhibition Free.
The most desirable collection of the season of high-class, superior, modern European and American Works of Art, in which choice examples of the distinguished and favorite artists of the American, English, French, Dusseldorf and Belgian schools may be procured, together with a valuable assortment of water-color drawings, marble medallions, large photographic views of Rome and Italy, will be positively sold, by order of the assignee, without any reserve, on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 7th and 8th of April, at BARKER'S GALLERY, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES NAVY SALE.
BY ORDER OF
ADMIRAL S. W. GODON, U. S. N.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 7th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, the following described property:
261 bolts 4 Flax Canvas.
311 bolts 5 Flax Canvas.
256 bolts 6 Flax Canvas.
22 Anchors, about 35,000 pounds.
Chain Cable, 20,000 pounds.
Hemp rope, 3,000 pounds.
Also, a quantity of timber, trucks, carts, wrought and cast iron, stationery boiler, steam pumps.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer—Sales-rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, on WEDNESDAY, April 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 53 South Washington-square, GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rose-wood piano, by Horace Waters, black-walnut suite, in green reps, worsted brocatel window curtains, bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, lounges, chairs, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c., black-walnut etagere, rose-wood secretary book-case, gilt-frame engravings and oil-paintings, gilt-frame French-plate oval mirrors, &c., stair carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

N. A. THOMPSON & CO., Auctioneers.
STEAM-BOAT AT AUCTION.—WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, at Clifton's wharf, East Boston, the stanch iron steamer ISLAND CITY; she is an ocean steamer of about 400 tons; in complete order for running; light draft; machinery and boilers in perfect order; length of deck 167 feet, width 35 ft.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, on FRIDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 42 East 25th-st.,
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Particulars hereafter.

TREES AND SHRUBS, &C., CHEAP.—Great auction sale of entire stock of the celebrated Prince Nurseries, Flushing, L. I., FRIDAY, April 8. 12,000 shade trees; 15,000 fruit trees; all best kinds; sold in small lots to suit. Circulars, &c., of L. B. PRINCE, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons that the assessment rolls of the real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1870, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870, and will remain open until the 30th day of April, 1870, inclusive, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law.
GEO. H. ANDREWS,
W. H. KING,
NATHANIEL SANDS,
THOS. J. CREAMER,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

BY HON. HIRAM GARDNER, COUN-ty Judge of the County of Niagara.—Notice is hereby given that an attachment has been issued against the estate of JOHN HARRINGTON, late of the town of Porter, in the County of Niagara and State of New-York, and now of Marshaltown, in the State of Iowa, an absconding debtor in due proof made to the said County Judge pursuant to the directions of the statute concerning attachments against absconding, concealed and non-resident debtors, and that the same will be sold for the payment of his debts unless the said John Harrington appear and discharge such attachment according to law within three months from the first publication of this notice; and that payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to the said debtor, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him for any purpose whatever, are forbidden by law and are void.—Dated March 4, 1870.
THOMAS M. WEBSTER,
Attorney of Attaching Creditor, Lockport, N. Y.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUant to an order of Hon. William H. Onderdonk, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN RAYNOR, late of the town of Hempstead, in the said County of Queens, deceased, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of business, No. 76 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated Dec. 9, 1869.
d14-law6mTu* HIRAM RAYNOR, Executor. &c.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MAR-riage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other cause, young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor in one week by Dr. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial. $5 a pint. No. 56 Bond-st., late No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

DR. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYsician, No. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, cures the unfortunate. Boarding for patients in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Consultation free. Send three stamps for sealed pamphlet. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 80 pages, gratis.

A SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE OF FORTY years in the treatment of special diseases enables Dr. LEWIS to guarantee a perfect cure to the afflicted when all others have failed. Office, No. 7 Beach-st.

THE MOST CELEBRATED PHY-SICIAN in the City for the cure of nervous debility and private diseases is Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, April 6 | Malta, Thursday, April 21
Tarifa, Thursday, April 7 | Russia, Wednes., April 27
Calabria, Wednes., April 13 | Palmyra, Thurs., April 28
Aleppo, Thursday, April 14 | China, Wednesday, May 4
Cuba, Wednesday, April 20 | Nemesis, Thursday, May 5

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage: First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold. First Cabin, to Paris....$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.

First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, 6th April. C. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

COLUMBIA......April 9 | IOWA..........April 27
EUROPA........April 16 | CAMBRIA.......April 30
INDIA.........April 23 | ANGLIA........May 7

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.

Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $32.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT. SATURDAY, April 16
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, April 30
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, May 14
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, May 28

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF CORK, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 5, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, April 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, April 19, 8 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF ANTWERP will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at 9 A. M., 6th inst., instead of SATURDAY, the 9th inst., as previously advertised. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, April 9, at 9 A. M. Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60. according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

APRIL 5—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. ——.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco April 30, 1870, for China and Japan.

Freight for ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, April 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, June 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, April 7.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, April 14.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAM, via Nassau, April 21.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, April 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, April 23.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, Friday, May 13.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, April 7, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, April 9, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, April 9, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP FLAG, Capt. LIMEBURNER.

On WEDNESDAY, April 13, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

Passage to Fernandina, $20.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH, Mar. 30, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE.....April 6, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING.......April 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN........April 20, at 9½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS...April 27, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD......May 4, at 4 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress; can operate on the sewing-machine; best City reference; no objection to the country; can take entire charge of a baby. Call at No. 225 West 31st., (old No. 145,) front room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman, very respectable, a situation as ladies' maid and excellent seamstress; operates on machine; would travel to Europe; very good in sickness; best City references. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE efficient young woman a situation as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., or will take chamber-work and waiting; City or country; best City testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Scotch young woman as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; operates on sewing-machine; no objection to country; has excellent City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; a good family baker of bread and pastry, including all other things required in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Apply to No. 108 East 14th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS situations together; one an excellent family cook, baker, &c., and will assist with the washing and ironing; the other will do chamber-work, assist in the washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 225 5th-st., rear building, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl, as waitress or to do chamber-work and waiting; no objection to the country for the Summer; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 251 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A LADY, TO FIND A POSItion for a Welsh Protestant woman to travel with a family in Europe; she can fill the situation of lady's maid or will take care of children. Apply on Tuesday and Wednesday at No. 37 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is a good baker; is willing to do some washing and ironing in a small private family; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 237 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as nurse; no objection to the country; traveling preferred. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 237 5th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of reference given; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 222 East 27th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, work by the day at house-cleaning; understands washing paint; is also a first-rate washer and ironer; good references. Call or address Mrs. MITCHELL, No. 149 4th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a laundress' situation; is a thorough laundress; can do French fluting and do up ladies' fine muslin in the best manner; best City testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY AN experienced woman; a thorough cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, ices of all kinds, excellent baker; country or City; best testimonials. Apply at No. 329 4th-av.; new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, going out by the day, a few more engagements with families; fits beautifully; trims in all the latest styles. Call, for one week, at No. 414 7th-av., near 33d-st., room over the store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress in a private family; good reference. Call or address No. 153 West 27th-st., Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as ladies' maid; can make dresses and dress hair; good City reference. Apply at No. 221 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber maid and waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 113 West 34th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as plain cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; best of reference given. Call at No. 212 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person as good cook, good washer and ironer in a small private family; good City references. Call at No. 344 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as good plain cook; is an excellent laundress; best of reference. Call at No. 200 East 20th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own house; good reference. Call or address No. 241 West 22d-st., No. 5 rear.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS GERman Protestant girl, a place as nurse or chamber-maid, or would do the work of a small family. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference from last place. Call from 10 to 2 at No. 335 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class waitress; can be well recommended from her last employer; best City reference. Call at No. 405 5th-av., corner 37th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; best of City reference given; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 129 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 257 West 33d-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress in a private family; good reference. Call or address No. 153 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young girl, as first-class waitress; is willing to assist with chamber-work; no objection to the country. Call at No. 122 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; wages from $20 to $25. Call at No. 111 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general house work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable young woman; will help in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 142 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A COMPEtent girl as lady's maid or seamstress; good reference. Apply at No. 14 East 22d-st., before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress in a private family. Call at No. 108 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOman, a situation as first cook. Call at No. 111 8th-av., over Lord's, dyer.

WET-NURSES—WITH THREE MONTHS' guarantee and no fee until suited. A large selection daily at Mrs. HANSEN'S Nurse Agency, No. 204 6th-st., near Bowery.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CApable and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 First-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent and steady man as practical gardener; understands pruning, graperies, vines, shrubs, laying out grounds, hot-houses, &c.; has excellent reference, and will hire for moderate wages. Apply or address No. 15 Court-st., corner Joralemon, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman; understands the care and management of horses and carriages thoroughly; is willing to make himself useful; five years' reference from last place; no objection to country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; willing to make himself generally useful; he is a careful driver; excellent groom; thoroughly understands his business; good references, City or country. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good, careful driver in City or country; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 4 East 34th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single, reliable man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent and experienced waiter in a private family; best City reference. Call or address K., No. 41 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a strictly sober, steady man, with good City references. Address R. P., in the harness-store, Broadway, near 32d-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a competent coachman and groom; Protestant; good City reference. Apply at harness-store, No. 399 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, a situation as groom and coachman; he thoroughly understands it in every respect; has very good reference. Address C. M., Box 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Scotchman; married; understands greenhouse, grapery, vegetables and laying out grounds. Apply in seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITuation as first-class coachman; City or country; good reference produced. Address W. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, or to take the entire charge of a gentleman's estate, by a thorough, practical person, well acquainted with all the routines of gardening, laying out, improving grounds, &c.; and for the last six years had charge of the gardens, greenhouses, &c., on the estate of the late J. P. Cushing, Watertown, Mass.; no single hand situation accepted; the advertiser is English; single; aged 36. Address H. WATSON, No. 9 Charter-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant man as coachman or coachman and groom, who thoroughly knows his business; has lived in the best families; has first-class reference; no objection to the country; his wife could attend a gate-house or dairy; will be disengaged about the 15th of April from his present employer. Address J. W. B., for three days, at grocery-store, No. 316 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER, OR thorough indoor servant; thoroughly understands his duties; lived nine years in good English families; keeps plate, &c., in good order; would like to travel; knows Europe; can valet; excellent reference. Address J. ALFRED, Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young man, a situation as coachman; good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge of all its branches; has been accustomed to traveling with horses during Summer months; strictly sober and obliging; best City reference. Address or call for three days R. M., at store No. 33 West 29th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant young man in a private family, or as coachman and to make himself generally useful; willing to go to the country; best of references. Address CHARLES SCHAFFNER, No. 263 Bowery, book-store.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife, situations; the man as coachman and good vegetable gardener, &c.; wife as good cook, washer and ironer, &c.; both will be found willing and obliging; best reference from last employer. Call or address R. A., No. 446 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble single man as practical gardener; understands the business in all its branches; will make himself useful on a gentleman's place, and is a good milker; has the best reference from his last employer. Address J. L., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver; does not drink or use tobacco; will be found willing and obliging; good reference from last employer. Address E. G., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an experienced man; married; no family; wife is a first-class cook; any lady or gentleman requiring such will not be disappointed in them, or would go singly. Address A. B. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD steady working man to work around a gentleman's establishment; can milk, assist in a garden, or will be found to make himself generally useful. Address P. O. K., No. 483 Pearl-st., between Chatham and City Hall-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a competent man, who has practical knowledge of gardening in all its branches in this country; has the best of reference from former employers; four years in his last place. Address J. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young man as coachman or groom; understands the care of horses; can drive well; will be found willing and obliging; can milk; City or country; good City reference. Address J. R., Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Englishman, married, as groom and coachman; has first-class references; no objection to the country. Inquire of RYERSON & BROWN, livery stables, 13th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Englishman as first-class coachman and groom; no objection to the country; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address J. G., Box No. 226 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; understands his business thoroughly; good careful driver; sober and obliging; good references. Address M. F., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly; will make himself generally useful; can milk; country preferred. Address C. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by an Englishman of middle age; thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address T. W., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST, INDUSTRIOUS man, a situation as janitor; is trustworthy and obliging where a man of confidence is required, with the highest recommendations as to capability, &c. Address X., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, COMPEtent Protestant married man, a coachman's situation; well experienced in the care of horses and City driving; excellent City reference; country not objected to. Address W. W., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man; is a good groom and careful driver; can milk, and willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; has best references from his last employer. Address J. C., Box 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom and assistant gardener; has a full knowledge of his business; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address T. CONNOLLEY, No. 15 Spruce-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver; would work in garden and milk; good reference. Address W. P., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman; will be found willing and obliging; has first-class reference from former and last employer. Address P. M., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single young man, (Protestant;) understands the business in all its branches, greenhouses, graperies, &c.; has good recommendations. Address S. T., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Protestant man, married, with one child; understands his business; his wife understands the care of milk and butter; the best of City reference. Address W. C., No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man without incumbrance, who has a thorough knowledge of the profession in its various branches; can furnish undoubted references. Call or address GARDENER, at G. W. Wilson's, 9 John-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; will make himself useful about a gentleman's place; is a good City driver; has good City reference; the country no object. Address L., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single young Scotchman who understands the care of hot and cold grapery, greenhouse and vegetables; good City and country reference. Address DAN, No. 15 John-st., seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN gardener; married man; no family; thoroughly understands his business in greenhouse graperies; has undoubted references. Address A. F., care of seed-store, No. 15 John-st., N. Y.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; is capable in either capacity; also a good groom; can milk, &c.; satisfactory references. Address R. R., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as farmer; understands his business in all its branches; has good City references. Address P. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a first-class man, who will be disengaged the 15th instant; good reference. Address P. C., Station M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man with one child; understands his business; can give the best of City reference. Address JOHN, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED COUPLE WITH incumbrance, situations; man as coachman; wife as cook or laundress; both understand their business; would go singly. Address H., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH one child a situation as gardener in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; best City reference. Address T. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man of good habits; best City and country references from last employers. Call or address T. M., at stables, No. 8 7th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant married man, with no incumbrance of family; best of reference given. Address A. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man, a situation as gardener or coachman; one who thoroughly understands this business; good City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man with good City references. Address WAITER, No. 211 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and gardener; good City reference. Address R. H., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S PLACE BY A first-class man; eighteen years' best City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman; five years' reference from last place. Address T. P. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man and wife. Man as coachman and gardener; wife as cook. Address B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as porter in a store where he can make himself useful. Address W. H., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

TO CONTRACTORS, FARMERS AND OTHERS.—We have on our books any number of mechanics, laborers and farm hands. American Employment Exchange, No. 6 Bowling-green.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.

FISHER & BIRD,

NOS. 97 TO 105 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—Opening of new show-rooms, with finest assortment of mantels in this City. Prices to suit times. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. PUTNAM, NO. 5 MADISON-square, (23d-st.,) will have an elegant suite of rooms, consisting of parlor, dining-room, two bedrooms, bath, &c., vacant May 1, to rent, with private table only, for the season or year.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL front room, with board for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, at $22 a week, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

NO. 278 4TH-AV., NEARLY OPPOSITE Calvary Church—A small family have a choice suite of rooms to rent; private table if desired; moderate terms; references exchanged.

AT NO. 176 BLEECKER-ST., SIX blocks west of Broadway, very desirable rooms, with excellent board, for families and single, from $6 to $10 per week.

NO. 234 EAST 12TH-ST.—SECOND floor front room for gentleman and wife or single gentleman, with or without board; location desirable; no moving.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—TO LET—AN entire floor to first-class parties, either with private table or without board; Highest references required.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297.—A SUITE OF rooms to let, with private table, from April 7, for the year or season; reference required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO single gentlemen, in private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A WIDOW WOMAN WANTS A FEW GIRLS to board or lodge with her. Address No. 441 West 33d-st.; call for two days.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED BEDroom to let without board to a gentleman, at No. 243 4th-av., near 20th-st.

NO. 29 WEST 18TH-ST.—VERY HANDsome rooms with board may now be had as above; the house is large and airy, family small.

BOARD FOR TWO GIRLS AT NO. 249 Canal-st.; basement.

BOARD WANTED.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WISHES a furnished room and bedroom in West 23d-st., without board, in small private family; in or near London-terrace preferred. Address F., Post-office Box 4,333.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, infant and nurse; two or three rooms connecting, not above third floor. Address, with particulars, Post-office Box No. 3,833.

BOARD WANTED—AT FORDHAM, FOR gentleman, wife, child and nurse. Address, giving particulars, B. H., Box No. 115 Station D, Bible-house.

A LADY OFFERS INSTRUCTION IN English, French and music for board. Address TEACHER, Post-office Box No. 5,578.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—THE HOUSE open from the 1st of May. JAMES G. ROE.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL, From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON.

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY, Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SPECIAL NOTICE—NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

On or about MONDAY, April 11, 1870, the world-renowned steamers, BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, will resume their trips on the line for Boston, via Fall River, touching at Newport. These steamers have been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted. Nothing has been omitted conducive to the safety and comfort of passengers.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3½ P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 3¾ for passengers only.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, April 1... 3:30 P. M.	Friday, April 1.. 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 2d.... 4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 2d.... 8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 5th....10:30 A. M.	Monday, 4th..... 8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 7th...10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 6th.. 9:00 A. M.
Saturday, 9th.... 1:00 P. M.	Friday, 8th..... 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 12th.... 2:00 P. M.	Monday, 11th....12:00 M.

REGULAR EVENING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave every evening (alternately) at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 44 North River, connecting at above places with the morning express trains for the West, North and East. Fare, $1 50. Sunday, fare $2. Through tickets issued and baggage checked. Freight taken at low rates.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads. Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.—SIDE-WHEEL and screw steamers of various dimensions, for coast and river service. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETO-FORE existing under the style of MARQUAND, HILL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN P. MARQUAND, GEORGE H. B. HILL.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1870.

The undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership for three years, under the style of MARQUAND & HILL, for the transaction of a commission business in the purchase and sale of stocks, Government bonds and other securities, at No. 37 Wall-st. Thomas Wigglesworth, of Boston, is special partner with us for $50,000.

JOHN P. MARQUAND,
GEORGE H. B. HILL.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETO-FORE existing under the firm name of DERKHIEM, COX & KEMEYS is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. FRANZ DERKHIEM retiring on account of ill health.

(Signed,) FRANZ DERKHIEM, TOWNSEND COX, EDWARD KEMEYS.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1870.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of KEMEYS & COX, and will continue the business of the late firm as heretofore.

(Signed,) EDWARD KEMEYS, TOWNSEND COX.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1870.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm hitherto existing under the style of S. LINDHEIMER & CO. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, S. Lindheimer withdrawing. All accounts made by the firm will be settled by M. Deitsch, who continues in the business.

S. LINDHEIMER,
M. DEITSCH.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1870.

NEW-YORK, 1st April, 1870.

MR. HERMAN LE ROY JONES THIS day retires from the firm of LE ROY & CO.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING, Nos. 212 and 681 5th-av.

MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS FOR CHILDREN, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN. CAN COMMENCE AT ANY TIME. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS commission house, an American boy from 14 to 16 years old, of good family and education, and living at home; salary first year, $100. None need apply unless they give good references. Address Box No. 1,132 Post office.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., NEW NO. 335—Fifty girls and women of all nations; ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, governesses, chamber-maids, excellent cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, house-workers, and those lately landed.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as nurse, to take charge of a child two years old; one who has first-class reference and thoroughly understands her business. Apply at No. 384 5th-av., from 10 till 12.

PROOF-READER WANTED—A PRACtical printer, (no other will answer,) accustomed to book-reading; must be a quick and careful reader. Address EMPLOYER, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, TO assist washing, if required; also waitress, to assist chamber-work. Apply at No. 691 5th-av., corner of 54th-st., with reference.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st., well recommended cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, nurses and girls for general house-work, can find good places immediately.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS; Protestant preferred. Only those with the best of references need apply at No. 118 East 38th-st., City.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.....JARRETT & PALMER

TUESDAY, April 5, and every evening and Saturday matinee at 2,

PIPPIN; or, THE KING OF THE GOLD MINES.

A grand spectacular burlesque extravaganza, in two acts, founded upon one of the celebrated stories of the Grimm Brothers, and specially written and adapted to the American stage by Mr. HARRY BECKETT.

Engagement for a limited period of the world-renowned LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.

MISS LYDIA THOMPSON, MISS PAULINE MARKHAM, MISS LINA EDWIN, MISS ALICE ATHERTON and MISS ELIZA WEATHERSBY.

Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. W. B. CAHILL, Musical Director.........Mr. M. CONNOLLY.

Special engagement and second appearance of Mr. HARRY JACKSON, Comedian, Late Stage Manager of the Parepa-Rosa Opera Troupe.

The piece produced with new and gorgeous scenery, by VOEGTLIN.

FIRST LYDIA THOMPSON MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2.

Box sheet open six days in advance.

PATTI'S FAREWELL CONCERT.

STEINWAY HALL.

Mr. Max Strakosch begs to announce that the world-renowned cantatrice, MISS CARLOTTA PATTI, having returned from the most successful and brilliant concert tour on record, will, prior to her departure for Rio Janeiro, appear in TWO GRAND FAREWELL CONCERTS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, and FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

Miss CARLOTTA PATTI will be assisted by Mons. THEO. RITTER, Mons. F. JEHIN PRUME, Mr. HENRY SQUIRES, Herr JOSEF HERMANNS, with a GRAND CONCERT ORCHESTRA.

Musical director and conductor.....Mr. G. W. COLBY

SATURDAY, April 9, at 1 P. M., PATTI MATINEE. SUNDAY, April 10, at 8 P. M., grand SACRED AND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.

Miss PATTI will be assisted at this Sacred Concert by the above artists and the distinguished contralto, MISS CLARA PERL.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Admission to matinee, (including reserved seats,) $1. Seats now at the hall; also, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

THURSDAY, April 7—BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

TAMMANY.

TAMMANY. THE ALHAMBRA OF AMERICA.

Mr. JOSH HART.................Manager and Director.

GRAND OPENING WEEK, COMMENCING APRIL 4, 1870, WITH Prof. Risley's Combination of 100 STAR ARTISTS.

Admission.........................25, 50, 75 and $1.

Ladies' Matinee Every Saturday.

STEINWAY HALL.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON, ON TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 5. SUBJECT—TO THE RESCUE.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra. The sale of reserved seats will commence THURSDAY MORNING, March 31, at Steinway Hall. Doors open at 7¼. Lecture at 8.

THE CONCERT OF SACRED AND popular music, by the Sunday-school of the Greene-street M. E. Church, will be given under the direction of Mr. H. W. STEELE, at the church, between Spring and Broome sts., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Tickets (50 cents) to be had of Carlton & Lanahan, No. 805 Broadway, and at the door.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

BOOSEY'S FIFTY CENT MUSIC.—ORgan music, in books, fifty cents each. Fifty short voluntaries; twenty-five sacred pieces Wely's grand offertories, op. 36; twenty-three voluntaries by Audre and Herse; eighteen short voluntaries; Kent's anthems; fifty classical voluntaries, &c. To be had of all music and book sellers. Complete catalogues free. BOOSEY, No. 644 Broadway, New-York.

A SUPERB ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE Piano for sale; has four round corners, elegant carved legs; rich tone; made to order; new three months ago; best City makers; cost $750; price $425; has box for shipping. Apply at No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st., from 8 to 8.

MASON AND HAMLIN ORGANS—Several styles at great reductions, (having been used only a short time,) fully guaranteed, will be sold at bargains or hired with privilege of purchase. New organs to rent. M. & H. O. CO., No. 596 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—WILLIAM MAN, guardian of ELEANOR BROWN, an infant, plaintiff, against FRANCENA ROULET, formerly Francena Meyer, the younger, Augustus V. C. Meyer and Josephine, his wife, Eliza B. Bull, widow of Jireh Bull, deceased, Frederic Bull and Mary H. his wife, Elizabeth C. Wheeler and Frederick Wheeler, her husband, Susan Train and Abner L. Train, her husband, William A. Bull, Juliet Edmonds and Henry V. Edmonds, her husband, Mary H. Webster, John P. Groshon as trustee or otherwise, Helen King Shelton, Frank E. Howe, Dwight H. Olmstead, Menzo Diefendorf, Lewis Beach, Abram B. Mortley or Abram Mortley, Edwin H. Green, James D. Stelle, executor, &c., of Sarah Wilson, deceased, The Market Bank, Henrietta A. E. Wagstaff, Elizabeth F. Groshon, William F. Groshon, Henry W. Groshon, The People's Bank of the City of New-York, Joseph Battell, Fritz Brose, Foster S. Perkins, William Henry Anthon, John D. Lewis, Gardner Landon, Jr., Francis Bontecou, William Belcher, Amidee H. Simonin, Charles A. Van Doren, Benjamin Isaacs and Daniel L. Noyes, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named Court at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 64 Wall-street, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 18, 1869.

MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

The complaint herein was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated New-York, Oct. 25, 1869.

MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

mh22-law6wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—LOUIS J. WALTERS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM CUMERFORD, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, County of New-York, at the new Court-house, City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Murray-street, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifty-five dollars, with interest from the 15th day of September, 1869, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, March 12, 1870.

W. G. WALLER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 9th day of March, 1870.

W. G. WALLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 7 Murray-street.

mh15-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—WILLIAM DOWELL, plaintiff, against MARY E. DOWELL, defendant.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant, Mary E. Dowell: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office new Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at their office, No. 218 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 26th February, 1870.

TUCKER & AITKEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was on the 28th day of March, 1870, duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.

TUCKER & AITKEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

mh 29-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CHARLES K. HAWKES, plaintiff, against GEORGE B. ALLEN, William H. Remington and Sarah A. T. Peabody, defendants.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 9 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and five hundred dollars, with interest from the 1st day of December, 1868, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated March 2, 1870. R. P. LEE, Plff's Att'y.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York March 19, 1870. R. P. LEE, Plff's Att'y.

mh29-law6wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—Summons for relief.—MARY A. HARVEY, plaintiff, vs. W. P. HARVEY, defendant.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

WM. S. ELIPPIN, Attorney for plaintiff.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1870.

Summons and complaint filed in County Clerk's office of City and County of New-York March 28, 1870.

WM. S. ELIPPIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

mh29-law6wTu* No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM D. ANDREWS and GEORGE H. ANDREWS, on behalf of themselves and all others, the creditors of BOARDMAN, HOLBROOK & CO., against CHARLES E. BOARDMAN, as assignee in trust, and others.—Pursuant to a judgment of the Supreme Court made in this action, on the 8th day of March, 1870, whereby among other things it was ordered that it be referred to the undersigned as referee to state an account of what may be due to the plaintiffs upon their demand, and to all others, the creditors of the firm of "Boardman, Holbrook & Co." at the time of the assignment of the said firm to the said defendant, &c.; Notice is hereby given to all creditors of the said firm to appear before me, at my office, the Clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas, in the Court-house of the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and prove their debts, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said judgment.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1870.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Referee.

ADRIANCE & WOOD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

mh8-law6wTu*

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7½ P. M.; to commence at 8 P. M.

LAST NIGHT OF LOST AT SEA, LOST AT SEA, LOST AT SEA, LOST AT SEA, with its great scenes, THE PIER AT HUNGERFORD, THE VILLA AT ACTON, and the MARVELOUSLY REAL BURNING ATTIC.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mr. WALLACK has the pleasure to announce that the production of TOM TAYLOR'S LAST NEW COMEDY, MEN AND ACRES, will take place WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6.

The play will be presented with NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENES, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS and an UNUSUALLY POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION, Comprising the following artists:

Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. WILLIAMSON, Mr. ROCKWELL, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. PECK, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. CURRAN, Miss HENRIQUES, Miss E. MESTAYER, Mrs. J. SEFTON, Mrs. PHILLIPS, Miss CLAYTON.

SATURDAY, April 9—MATINEE. MEN AND ACRES.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

GEO. L. FOX'S GREAT COMIC DELINEATION AND HUMOROUS TRAVESTIE OF HAMLET.

The all-absorbing topic of the City, and NOW IN ITS EIGHTH WEEK OF UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

NOTICE.

GEO. L. FOX'S HAMLET WILL BE REPEATED EVERY EVENING AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.

Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the box-office, and at the theater ticket-office No. 114 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

(Successor to Barnum's,) Broadway, corner of 30th-st.

OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

MATINEE DAILY AT 2. THE BLONDES.
EVERY EVENING AT 8. THE BRUNETTES.
MATINEE DAILY AT 2. Burlesque—Pygmalion.
EVERY EVENING AT 8. Burlesque—White Cat.

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION HALL.

Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

COMPLIMENTARY DRAMATIC READINGS TO PROF. J. E. FROBISHER, Under the auspices of his pupils and members of the PHONA READING CLUB, FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 8.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. RESERVED SEATS, $1.

MAYNE REID ON BYRON.

AT STEINWAY HALL, APRIL 12.

FREE EXHIBITION OF SUPERIOR high-class admirable works of art, by the most distinguished European and favorite American artists, comprising about 200 medium-sized parlor pictures. Now on view, day and evening, at BARKER'S GALLERY, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's.

STEINWAY HALL—APRIL 12, AT 8 P. M., concert by the "Yale Glee Club;" all the popular college songs. Tickets, including reserved seat, $1; for sale at the hall and at No. 114 Broadway.

LECTURES

PROF. FRED'K LOUIS RITTER

Will deliver the first of a course of five lectures on the "HISTORY OF MUSIC," AT ASSOCIATION HALL, Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., ON TUESDAY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK, Comprising the Gregorian Chant, the Folk-song and the invention of harmony, from the Christian era to the latter part of the fourteenth century.

Tickets for the course, (five lectures,) $2. Single admission, 50c.

J. B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER A LECTURE in aid of the Home for Friendless Women, (No. 86 West 4th-st.,) at Cooper Union THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 7. Doors open at 7¼, lecture at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. To be had at Messrs. Palmer's, (Bible-house;) Scribner's, Randolph's, and at the hall, on the day and evening of the lecture.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 5, at 8 o'clock. Hon. JOHN BIGELOW, late United States Minister to France, will read a paper on *Beaumarchais, the Merchant*. ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

DOLBEAR'S WRITING PARLORS for ladies, Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, over Aitken & Miller's. Ladies desiring first-class instruction in penmanship are invited to call.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY,

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

The old teachers and cadets are invited to an informal reunion at the Hoffman House THURSDAY EVENING, April 7, at 8 o'clock. JARED REID, Jr.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT GLEN COVE SEMINARY, GLEN COVE, L. I. J. R. BURWOOD, PRINCIPAL.

Spring term commences April 4. Terms $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras. Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., visitor.

AMENIA SEMINARY,

AMENIA, N. Y.

Term begins April 19. Family care of lads. Thorough preparation for college. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

EDWARDS-PLACE SCHOOL, (FOR BOYS,)

STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.

Spring Term begins April 13. For circulars apply to JARED REID, Jr.

THE OLD TEACHERS AND PUPILS of the Edwards-place School, Stockbridge, Mass., are invited to an informal reunion at the Hoffman House, 8 o'clock, WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 6. JARED REID, Jr.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

No. 212 5th-av., with primary department.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE, SOUTH Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass., commences its fifty-seventh semi-annual session May 4. For circulars, address BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AND Claverack College; for both sexes. Term opens April 4. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President, Claverack, N. Y.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—THE care, comfort and progress of the student guaranteed. Cost per year, $210. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

THE SPRING TERM OF MRS. BOOREAM'S Boarding-School for Young Ladies and Misses will commence April 20, in Brookfield, Ct.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced teacher (professional) as tutor for a boy of fifteen years. Address with references and full particulars, W. W., Box No. 2,132 New-York Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

WINONA AND ST. PETER RAILROAD COMPANY.

This Company offers for sale $650,000 of its First Mortgage and $614,000 of its Second Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, which are authorized and issued for the construction and extension of its line of road from Winona to St. Peter, about 140 miles, in the State of Minnesota; 118 miles of which are already in operation, completed, equipped.

This Company is wholly owned by and operated in the interest of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, and these Bonds, besides being a special and ample mortgage security on the property, are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Chicago and North-western Railway Company by authority of the State of Wisconsin.

The Bonds are a part of an issue of $20,000 per mile of the first mortgage, and $12,000 per mile of the second mortgage, respectively bearing interest at seven per cent., coupons payable semi-annually in New-York,—the first mortgage interest on 1st of January and July, and the second mortgage on 1st of May and November.

Sealed proposals will be received until Monday, April 25, 1870, at 12 noon, by the Treasurer, A. L. Pritchard, to whom they should be addressed, at the office of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, where any further information will be given.

The Company reserves the right to reject any bids not considered for its interest in offering this first-class security. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company.

PROVIDENCE WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of the Water Commissioners, Woods' Buildings, City of Providence, until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1870, for the construction of a Reservoir on Sockanosset Hill, in Cranston.

The Reservoir is to be a first-class work, of nearly triangular form, about one thousand feet long and eight hundred and sixty feet wide at the base, and nineteen feet deep, with inlet and outlet chambers and connecting conduit.

Plans may be seen and specifications and forms, and conditions of contracts and proposals, obtained at the said Commissioners' office.

M. B. LOCKWOOD, CHAS. E. CARPENTER, JOSEPH J. COOKE, } Water Commissioners.

J. HERBERT SHEDD, Chief Engineer.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 21, 1870.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

NINTH WEEK OF THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. MORE NEW FEATURES. MLLE. BARETTA in a new Pas Fantastique, UNE NUIT A LA MABILLE, DEMON CANCAN—SPANISH BALLET, BELL BALLET—EGYPTIAN BALLET, TERPSICHOREAN AEROSTATICS. GRAND TRANSFORMATION.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

SHORTLY—A new genuine Spanish Ballet Troupe will appear at this theater.

Seats secured ten days in advance at the box-office, also, at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railroad ticket-office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE ENGAGEMENT and LAST NIGHTS OF EDWIN BOOTH as "MACBETH," In Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of that name.

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 18, MR. JOHN S. CLARKE.

Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the box-office of the theatre, or at its Branch Ticket Office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No 711 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

FROU FROU!

FROU FROU | EIGHTH WEEK of Mr. Augustin Daly's remarkable comedy of contemporaneous society. "Frou Frou is the sensation of 1870."—*Herald*. "Frou Frou is one of the most dramatic comedies and one of the most characteristic dramas that has been produced in years!"—*Tribune*. "A most vivid picture of society."—*Times*. "Frou Frou touches every heart."—*World*.

FROU FROU MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

The Wednesday Matinee will be resumed April 20. Seats may be secured twelve days in advance.

The public are warned that hereafter all tickets purchased of side-walk speculators will be STOPPED AT THE DOOR.

BOWERY THEATER.

GRAND COMBINATION—DOUBLE COMPANY Fifty Artists—COCHITA, RONZATI, HARRY GURR, Mlle. BASTIAN, Mons. SENYAH, Mlle GERALDINE GORDON, the celebrated English Vocalist; JOHN I. ENGLER, Jr., Champion Skater of America; BOBBY DAILY, WALDRON, COLLINS, &c. New Drama of the AVALANCHE, and JUMBO JUM. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN SUNDAY EVENING.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

No. 720 Broadway.

Last 12 representations and unprecedented success of CHING CHOW HI.

First appearance of the celebrated comedians, Mr. JOHN HART, Mr. ADD RYMAN.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

CREAM DE LA CREAM OF MINSTRELSY.

First week of WM. DWYER, Tenor.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Real Fun, Genuine Humor, Lovely Screams. Birch, Bernard and Backus in new acts.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..................................Director.

MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. MUSICAL DEMONSTRATION. TWENTY-FIVE BRASS AND REED INSTRUMENTS. Largest and most perfect MILITARY ORCHESTRA ever heard in any place of public amusement.

MLLE. ROLLAND in her Dashing Equitation, WITH THE ENTIRE CIRCUS TROUPE.

Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE.

MA OPENING STRAW GOODS. CY
MA PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, CY
MA RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES CY
MA and FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, WHITE CY
MA GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING AND FUR- CY
MA NISHING GOODS, BOOKS AND CY
MA STATIONERY, &c., CY
MA AT POPULAR PRICES. CY
MA R. H. MACY, CY
MA 14th-st. and 6th-av. CY
MA ALL OUR GOODS MARKED DOWN CY
MA TO MEET THE RECENT FALL OF GOLD. CY

SPRING OPENING.

JOHNSON, BURNS & CO. will open on TUESDAY, APRIL 5, Their IMPORTATION of FRENCH TRIMMED HATS, and also those of our OWN MANUFACTURE. We shall also open our NEW DEPARTMENT for LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS AND UNDERCLOTHING.

NO. 34 EAST 14TH-ST., corner University-place, Union-square.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing room cars attached.

6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)

11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.

7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.

1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st. 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

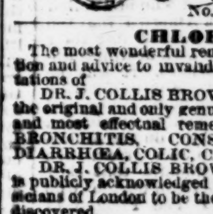
* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS.



INVALIDS'

TRAVELING CHAIRS, From $15 to $40, for in and out-door use.

Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' carriages to order. Patent Sedan Carrying Chairs. State your case, and send stamp for circular.

STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st., New-York.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION TO FILL vacancies in the Board of Management of the Veterans of the National Guard, will be held on the evening of MONDAY, the 11th day of April, 1870, at Delmonico's, corner of 14th-st. and 5th-av. The poll will be open from 8½ o'clock to 9½ o'clock. By order MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Colonel Comm'ding.

G. M. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

THE CUBAN DEMONSTRATION.

Enthusiastic Meeting at the Cooper Institute—Resolutions of Sympathy—Speeches by Mayor Hall, Hon. Thos. Fitch, John Mitchell, Stewart L. Woodford and Others.

The large hall of the Cooper Institute was well filled last evening, notwithstanding the storm, with an enthusiastic audience, which had come together to express sympathy for the Cuban insurgents. The arches over the stage were gracefully festooned with the American flag and the Cuban colors. A portion of the stage and several of the front lines of seats were occupied by ladies, many of whom wore a badge expressive of their patriotic sentiments toward the struggling islanders. The Seventy-first Regiment Band was in attendance, and discoursed martial airs in the intervals of the speech-making.

Mr. DOUGLAS TAYLOR, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, called the meeting to order, and introduced Mayor HALL as the presiding officer of the evening. The Mayor was greeted with applause and cheers, which he gracefully recognized as intended for the cause which he for the time represented. He alluded to the fact that one year ago he had lost his voice for the encouragement of the same cause, and was referred to by the organ of the Spanish Government in this City, as unnecessarily troubling himself about this "tempest in a teapot," an insurrection on a few sugar plantations, which would be over in ninety days, but after the lapse of one year they had come together again to put up the cry of sympathy for struggling Cuba. The cause had risen higher and higher before the eyes of the world, and what was then poetry and sentiment had now taken a practical form and called for practical aid. The people of this country, he said, sympathized deeply with the struggle without distinction of party. It was the Government only that was superior, and the people must make their voice heard and demand the recognition of Cuban belligerency and Cuban independence. The last words of Gen. RAWLINS were a legacy to the nation which had not yet been administrated upon, and was continually crying in the ears of the Administration, "Cuba must be free." The Queen of the Antilles stood with her arms shackled with the fetters of despotism, and the great Republic of America must do something to strike off those fetters.

At this point Gen. DARLING presented a list of nearly two hundred Vice-Presidents and thirty Secretaries, which was unanimously approved.

Mr. ETHAN ALLEN submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted with enthusiasm:

Whereas, The people of Cuba, determined to enjoy the rights of self-government, have maintained for nearly two years a most heroic struggle against the tyranny of Spain; and whereas the people of the United States cannot regard with indifference a contest so near their own borders, and which repeats so nearly a part of their own history; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the catalogue of wrongs which distinguish the rule of the "mother country" over Cuba, we recognize cruelties which equal the barbarism of medieval times. Without representation, the citizen of Cuba has been taxed to the verge of poverty. The civil Courts of justice have been closed, and in their stead established a military despotism. Without trial, the "native-born" has suffered the decree of banishment. The mere caprice of the ruler has been appeased by the death of the enslaved, and even a murmur of discontent has opened a grave. The resolve of the Cuban patriots to avenge these wrongs we fully justify, and their noble and heroic warfare—friendless and unarmed against their well-provided adversary, enduring every hardship, shrinking from no sacrifice, giving their cities to the flames rather than to the foe—entitle them to the sympathy and admiration of Christian nations.

Resolved, That the military and naval forces of the Kingdom of Spain, engaged in Cuba during a period of eighteen months, consisting of 52,000 men and eighty-two vessels of war, carrying 432 guns, having so far failed to reduce the insurgents, and the Cuban Republic having meanwhile organized and maintained a *de facto* Government, in view of these facts such Republic is entitled from this nation to an acknowledgment of belligerent rights, and to the observance of an impartial neutrality. And such recognition of belligerency from the United States would not only be in accordance with international law, and also in harmony with the rule heretofore applied to other American States, but would be practically carrying out that policy, applauded and defended by us all, which was enunciated by President MONROE, that any attempt on the part of European Powers to enforce their system over any portion of this hemisphere, against the will of the people, would be considered by the United States as dangerous to their peace and safety.

Resolved, We emphatically indorse the touching and dying words of the illustrious Gen. RAWLINS, that "Cuba must be free. Her tyrannical enemy must be crushed. This Republic is responsible for that." And we deprecate and condemn that conservatism which favors monarchy at the expense of republicanism, which blights the liberal impulses of our people toward those struggling to be free, which permits the oppressor to build and fit out vessels of war in our waters, and forbids this privilege to the oppressed. And if this conservatism is enforced because of our Neutrality laws, then we call upon our representatives in the councils of the nation to enact laws under which we may change our present cringing policy to an honest discharge of those national obligations which we owe to every people striving for self-government, and which obligations we must necessarily observe, if we would preserve before all the world our national honor.

Resolved, That the people of Cuba must win for themselves the approval of mankind, by their noble proclamation of principles, contained in their Declaration of Independence, in the following words: "To the God of our conscience and to all civilized nations we submit the sincerity of our purpose. Vengeance does not mislead us, nor is ambition our guide. We only want to be free, and to see all men with us equally free, as the Creator intended mankind to be. Our earnest belief is, that all men are brethren. Hence our love of toleration, order and justice in every respect. We desire the gradual abolition of slavery with indemnification: we admire universal suffrage, as it insures the sovereignty of the people; we demand a religious regard for the inalienable rights of man, as the basis of freedom and national greatness." The people of the United States cannot afford to oppose those contending for liberty under this Declaration of Rights, unless they are ready to repudiate the illustrious fathers of our own Revolution, whose example, both in word and in deed, the Cubans have so nearly followed.

Resolved, That we indignantly repudiate the idea that our heartless treatment of the Cuban patriots should be continued, because, if otherwise, difficulties are to be apprehended with Spain. We have no desire for a contest with that Kingdom or with any other nation. We simply ask that our duty should be done, as we are given to see that duty according to Divine and human laws. And having determined upon what is our duty, or our right to do, we propose to do it, though it calls the world in arms. And while we repudiate any selfish motive by our efforts in behalf of Cuba, we, at the same time, cannot fail to observe, that this island is geographically so situated, that its liberation from European domination would be greatly to our national advantage. Cuba holds the keys to the Gulf of Mexico, which is the outlet of that river which drains half the continent of North America, and which floats upon its bosom the harvests of eighteen States of this Republic; Cuba also lies in the track of commerce from ocean to ocean across the Isthmus, and if in the hands of any great naval Power our interests would be endangered. Therefore, upon the broad principle of national safety, which governs the Powers of Europe, we might be justified in its absolute appropriation. But by that rule of justice, which forbids us to appropriate territory against the will of its people, the same rule of justice which forbid the Kingdom of Spain to enforce her domination over an American colony against the will of its people, we only ask that Cuba, as a free and independent State, shall, by herself and for herself, determine her own future.

Resolved, That the "Cuban League of the United States," organized to diffuse these sentiments, and to secure to Cuba, by all legal means, the inalienable right of self-government, will labor on till its mission is accomplished. And in furtherance of its object, we ask that a copy of these resolutions, as expressive of the sense of this meeting, be forwarded to the representatives of the people in Congress and in the other branches of the Government.

Hon. THOS. FITCH, member of Congress from Nevada, was then introduced, and made an eloquent plea in behalf of the struggling Cubans, in which he took ground not only in favor of the recognition of the belligerency and independence of the island, but of giving her material aid with fleets and armies if need be to establish that independence. He came here, he said, not to criticise the action of Congress or the course of an Administration whose general policy it was his duty and pleasure to sustain, or the views of a noble President who seeks always with earnestness and generally with wisdom the peace and prosperity of his country, but to express to the people of his native City his earnest and continued sympathy for the cause they were seeking to advance and his profound conviction that that cause would ultimately triumph. He then spoke of the insults put upon our flag by the Spanish authorities, the seizure of an American vessel on the high seas, and the driving of an American Consul from the town of Santiago de Cuba by a Spanish mob. "If I had the power," he said, "I would send a fleet of iron-clads to Havana with orders to obtain the release of the *Lloyd Aspinwall* in six hours, or cut her out from under the guns of Morro Castle, and then that fleet should be anchored off Santiago de Cuba, with orders to open fire, and continue firing until the houses, walls, aye, the very stones and pavements, which witnessed the outrage upon the flag and the representative of my country should be mingled in one undistinguishable mass of blackened ruins. I would do this first, and open negotiations with Madrid afterward." He then spoke of the heroism which had been displayed in Cuba, and declared that she had nobly earned the right to a recognition of independence. It was moreover, a decree of the God who had rolled an ocean between Europe and America that the nations of this hemisphere should live their own lives and fashion their own destinies untrammeled by Old-World influences. It was the interest of this country that the Monroe doctrine should be carried to its logical conclusions, and no European Power be allowed to establish a Monarchy or subvert a Republic on the American shores. Why not develop this grand idea and show to European Governments that they shall in no wise rule any American people who choose to resist such rule? The Powers of Europe conspire to assist each other in fastening tottering crowns upon their palsied heads. Why should not we combine in assisting Liberty to achieve the just limits of her kingdom? It is in our power, he said, to advance the liberty of Cuba by means which will produce no war and involve no taxation or debt; and he called the attention of that vast, earnest and freedom-loving audience to the fact that, aside from direct intervention, there could be no measure so beneficial to the cause of Cuban independence as the annexation of San Domingo. Vast numbers of our adventurous countrymen would be attracted thither, and all the gunboats of Spain could not prevent them crossing the intervening waters to assist the patriots. He had [illegible] with President GRANT on the subject of Cuba at San Domingo, but he believed the treaty of annexation not only a direct benefit to the nation, but a flank movement on Cuba of the most irresistible character. He closed with an exhortation to the Cubans to be hopeful, for the midnight was well nigh passed and the dawn of freedom at hand.

At the close of Mr. FITCH's speech Mr. W. J. HILL sang the "Marseillaise," which was greeted with hearty applause and enthusiastically encored.

Mr. SALOMON, formerly Governor of Wisconsin, was then introduced and made an earnest speech in favor of the recognition of Cuban belligerency. He regarded this, he said, as the duty of the hour with this nation, and a duty which could not be neglected without bringing its own punishment.

He was followed by JOHN MITCHEL, who represented, as he said, a kindred cause in Ireland. He envied Cuba the degree of belligerency she had already attained, and many other advantages, among which were the fact that she was separated 4,000 miles from England.

After a brief but spirited address by Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD, the proceedings closed with the singing of the "Star-spangled Banner" by Mr. HILL, the audience joining in the chorus.

The Language of the Beasts and the Birds.

From the Boston Journal.

It is a common saying that man is distinguished from brutes by the noble gift of speech, but in this we are assuming altogether too much. We call all animals dumb, and imply a certain pity in the word; but in some native language of their own they may be calling us likewise poor dumb creatures, and commiserating our inability to frame their speech. The sounds they utter, which are unintelligible to us, and which we are content to describe as crowing, cackling, neighing, mewing, chirping, barking, may each be the articulated words of unwritten dialects, in which every species finds expression for its thoughts and desires. Who ever heard a flock of ducks quacking together as they waddled along in single file toward a pond, and was not convinced that they were holding sweet and earnest converse by the way? Who can listen to a quarrel between martins and swallows in early Spring, before some besieged and airy domicile, and believe that all their vociferous chatter is meaningless to them? It is plainly evident that they are calling each other feathered rascals and villains, and dealing out threats and objurgations in epithets that no hearer can mistake. The deep-voiced frogs, that croak through all the country side under the starlight and dews, may be gurgling tender serenades, in their cold-blooded fashion, to lady-loves beneath the waves, although ARISTOPHANES failed to translate them into his rough Greek. When we come upon a solemn company of crows that have settled on the tall tree of a lonely wood, we stop to listen to their hoarse notes, in full faith that they carry much meaning in such sepulchral tones, and that they have halted there to discuss their prospects and determine upon some plan for the next campaign. For aught we know they may be repeating the substance of that fine old English ballad, which tells how three of their race sat upon a tree, debating where they should dine, and that one described how, in a lonesome glen, a noble knight lay freshly slain, and then summoned them to a banquet on his bonny blue een, and his white breast bone, adding that the golden down on his young chin would do to wrap their young ones in. At any rate they have, doubtless, their orators and demagogues, who are versed in all tricks of stump-speaking, and who sway at will the less gifted of their kind. But until they shall invent writing for themselves, and an alphabet, and furnish us with a skilled interpreter, we shall have to call their eloquence and their small talk the veriest jargon, and find pleasure only in the sweet warbling of merrier birds; since music and laughter, in which these joyous little souls delight, are the only utterances that possess a universal and unvarying speech.

The Coal Trade of Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the coal trade:

The anthracite coal trade was quite active last week, the production in the Schuylkill region being very considerably increased by reason of the anticipated suspension of all work at the mines (except such as was necessary to keep the mines from injury) after the 2d instant, which suspension actually took place. The Schuylkill mines are now all idle, the miners refusing to work at less than $3 ⅌ ton as the minimum price of coal at the shipping points in the region, and the operators refusing to give more than $2 50 ⅌ ton at those points. So the matter stands. The miners are sustained by their associations, and are promised aid by their brother workmen in other regions who have not struck, while the coal operators in the Schuylkill region are represented as more united and more determined than ever before in resisting the demands of the miners. These demands are not in every case confined to difference as to wages, but in some instances arise from the operators employing men who do not belong to the miners' associations, and who the associations insist shall be discharged. This demand has awakened a very bitter feeling with the operators, who say they may as well now as at any future time meet the issue, and determine whether they or their employes are to control their business, in which millions of dollars are invested. While this dispute is going on in the Schuylkill region, to the great injury of all the interests of the coal trade of that region, the other coal regions, and especially the heavy Lackawanna operators, who are both producers and carriers of coal, being freed from the basis question, and their men steadily at work, are driving a very profitable trade. In the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre regions, all the collieries, except those of the Lehigh Navigation Company, are working under the basis of last year, and producing largely. The coal of the more northern coal regions, being nearer the great eastern markets, and of a quality to command higher prices, the trade of the Schuylkill region is suffering severely, and the longer the miners continue out, the greater will be the loss and the more difficult the effort to get back to working competition with its rival coal regions. An impression has gone abroad that coal is at its lowest point, a belief that the advance of prices at the last public sale of Scranton coal seems to encourage. Coal consumers, at least some of them, are of opinion that the Schuylkill suspension has the connivance of the operators, as the stoppage in the Lehigh region last year had the countenance of some operators then, the object then, as now, being to deplete the market of coal and so maintain prices. So far as we can discover this is not true of the operators in the Schuylkill region now, whatever may have been the truth of the accusation last year. They are severe losers, while they see rival regions in the enjoyment of an active market for all that they can produce. If the demand continues to absorb the supply, as we understand it is now doing, so that the work can be kept up a good trade will be done from the Lehigh and other regions further North, even if prices drop off a little with milder weather. The water has been let into the Lehigh Canal, and some four hundred new canal cars have been put on, so that a resumption of navigation may be looked for almost immediately. The Schuylkill Canal, this week, makes its weekly report of tonnage this season, and, if suspension continues, its last of any magnitude. The reported coal tonnage last week was very heavy. The Reading Railroad Company brought down, of all kinds, for the week ending the 31st ult., 110,050 tons, against 83,429 tons the previous week, and for the fiscal year, beginning December 1, 913,886 tons, against 872,295 tons to corresponding time last year—an increase of 41,591 tons. The total product of all the anthracite regions for the week, as far as reported by the several carrying companies, was 299,209 tons, against 183,906 tons the previous week—an increase of 115,303 tons—and for the fiscal year 2,867,157 tons, against 2,565,838 tons to the same dates last year—showing an increase of 301,319 tons. Prices of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond, for shipments east of Bordentown and south of Cape Henry, are firm at an advance of ten to twenty cents ⅌ ton on last week's quotations. Vessels are in fair supply, and rates rule steady, Captains generally being disposed to adhere to the rates established last year to all Eastern ports. We notice no change in the retail prices of coal in this market.

Public Temperance Meeting—Address by Rev. Dr. Hall.

A public temperance meeting, under the auspices of the National Temperance Association, was held last evening, at the Presbyterian Church, Thirty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue. Rev. Dr. HALL reviewed the evil effects produced by intemperance on the character, social position, domestic felicity and prospects of eternal bliss, on mankind in general. An intimate acquaintance with the existence of crime and misery in its most appalling phases, the ruin it has effected on the individual and its transmission to posterity, convinced him that to its source might be traced much of that evil which society and Government had vainly endeavored to check. In every-day life experiences of its fearful effects present themselves to view, and it was not exaggerating to remark that squalid misery, wretchedness, despair and mental prostration were inseparable from the life of the drunkard. The lecturer gave some vivid descriptions of a personal character, illustrating its deleterious influence in destroying the pleasures of home and the happiness of the soul, and earnestly appealed to his hearers for sympathy in the effort to diffuse temperance associations through the entire country. He discountenanced even moderate drinking, and concluded with an exhortation in favor of total abstinence. After the reading of a report of the Association, showing the success of the efforts of the temperance leaders, and addresses by Rev. Mr. GLYN and others, the meeting adjourned.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, Mr. WILLIAM J. OSBORNE, President, in the chair.

A bill of $14,900 against the county for opening certain streets in the Ninth Ward, was presented and referred.

The Committee on the Lunatic Asylum received authority to advertise for proposals to build a fence around the new extension, and to pave the ground in front.

The stenographer of the County Court had his salary reduced from $3,500 to $2,000 per annum.

A resolution was offered, and laid on the table without discussion, to nominate a committee of three to proceed to Albany, in order to protect the interests of Kings County in the Legislature.

The Board afterward adjourned till Monday, the 18th instant, at 4 P. M.

Funeral of Col. Daniel E. Delavan.

The funeral of the late DANIEL E. DELAVAN, formerly City Inspector, took place yesterday at 11½ o'clock A. M., from the Presbyterian Church in West Thirteenth-street, Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, pastor of the church, officiating, assisted by Rev. Dr. PAXON. There was a large gathering of the relatives and friends of the deceased, and of well-known citizens, including Christian S. and Charles H Delavan, Police Commissioners Brennan and Bosworth, Superintendent John A. Kennedy, Ex-Senator Lent, Ex-Alderman Libby and Messrs. Thomas Boese (Ex-Secretary of the Board of Education,) A. J. Hackley, H. Vandewater, W. H. Travers, Thomas Starr, Gideon J. Tucker, G. C. Giles, W. H. Devoe, George Loutrell, W. Cauldwell and Wilson Small. The coffin was covered with plain black cloth, and was richly mounted with silver, adorned with flowers. The remains were taken to Tarrytown for burial in the family vault. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Messrs. Thos. Dunlap, R. Bogart, Isaac Bell, Douglas Taylor, W. J. Hunt, Casper C. Childs and Gen. John A. Dix and Gen. A. Storms.

Commencement of the New-York College of Dentistry.

The fourth annual Commencement of the New-York College of Dentistry was held at Steinway Hall last evening. The annual report was made by Prof. FRANK ABBOTT, Dean of the Faculty. The number of students at present is fifteen. About 4,000 operations are performed annually in the infirmary, 1,052 teeth filled, 1,376 teeth extracted and 550 inserted. The degree of D. D. S. was conferred on the following gentlemen: A. W. Merriam, D. G. French, E. H. Raymond, F. V. McCerren, M. M. Levett, M. M. Maltby and E. C. Wadsworth.

The Faculty prize, a set of instruments valued at $100, was awarded to D. W. WILLIAMSON, who had not, however, been long enough at the College to receive his diploma.

Prof. A. W. STEIN, M. D., delivered the address to the graduates.

The valedictory address was delivered by E. H. RAYMOND.

After a short address by JOHN H. ANTHON, the exercises ended with a benediction.

The Case of "Baron" Von Buellow.

The case of "Baron" VON BUELLOW was again brought before the Court of Sessions, Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday morning, and again postponed. The District-Attorney asked for an adjournment on the ground that Mr. SPALDING, one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution was not in attendance. Gen. FAY, counsel for the prisoner, moved that his client be discharged on bail. Judge GREEN stated that in view of the difficulties in the way of the prosecution, he would accept bail to the amount of $1,000, and adjourn the case subject to the call of the Court. This is believed in Elizabeth to be a practical end of the case, as the "Baron" will doubtless be at once bailed out.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Officer BURKE, of the Hoboken Police, arrested JOHN DOLAN, on Saturday, at the ferry, and found him in possession of three carpet-bags. Subsequent investigation resulted in the discovery that Dodd's Express baggage-room, at the foot of Cortlandt-street, had been broken into on the previous day, and two carpet-bags stolen, the property of CHAUNCEY L. OLMSTEAD and THOS. W. WHITE, and valued, with their contents, at $168. Two of the carpet-bags were recognized by WM. S. SHAW, the baggage-master, as those stolen from his office. DOLAN, who is seventeen years of age, was fully committed yesterday, when arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs.

The one hundred and twenty-second semi-annual meeting of the New-York Typographical Society was held at their rooms on Saturday evening. The Board of Officers chosen is as follows: President, James T. Miller; Vice-President, Edwin P. Elcock; Secretary, Thomas C. Faulkner; Treasurer, John G. Clayton; Librarian, John Craw; Directors, Geo. Frecker, Chas. McDevitt, Wm. T. Burns, J. N. Macklin, Geo. F. Cook, S. F. Baxter, J. P. Ross, F. W. Ferguson, John L. Jewett, H. Bessy, and H. S. Hull; Trustees, Geo. Parsons, J. B. Crawford, Wm. McCrea and C. C. Savage.

Another "steam-man" has been invented, and it is now on exhibition at No. 551 Broadway. It is a machine which, without any apparent practical utility, is noticeable as a mechanical curiosity, about the size of the average man, and he struts up and down the room, or stops, with one foot gracefully elevated. This latter feat, it is said, none of the so-called steam-men have hitherto been able to accomplish. Mr. MORRISON, the inventor of the "Autoperipatetikos," is also the inventor of this singular machine-man, who will be happy to see his friends whenever they choose to call upon him.

The following Directors of the Second-avenue Railroad Company were elected for the ensuing year yesterday: Julius Wadsworth, Montgomery Queen, John Slosson, Henry A. Kent, Le Grand Lockwood, Thomas Crane, George Bell, Edward Haight, H. C. Beach, Augustus E. Masters, W. V. R. Arnold, John J. Donaldson, Solomon Mehrbach. For Inspectors of Election for 1871: John H. Platt, Cyrus H. Loutrel, Jacob F. Oakley.

The members of the New-York Stock Exchange will vote today on the proposition to apply for a charter. The vote will be taken between 10 and 2 o'clock.

Castle Garden was thronged with immigrants yesterday, the *Idaho* and *City of Antwerp* bringing nearly 800.

Dr. MEREDITH CLYMER writes us to say that the statement that he made a joint affidavit with Mr. HOWE, counsel for REYNOLDS, to the effect that REYNOLDS "was of unsound mind and possessed all the symptoms common to epileptics," was incorrect.

At the office of the Inman Steam-ship Company, yesterday, no new facts relative to the disabled steamer *City of Brussels* could be obtained. Mr. DALE has in his possession a letter from Capt. KENNEDY, of the *Brussels*, but refuses to make known its contents, although the public at large are anxious for the particulars of the accident which it contains.

A deputation of property-owners called on the Mayor yesterday to thank him for having vetoed the resolutions to pave Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and several adjoining streets, with wood pavement.

OWEN MCGUIRE, a cartman, residing at No. 357 Madison-street, was arrested on Sunday evening, by Officer WALSH, of the Seventh Precinct, for having a slung-shot concealed on his person. He was brought up at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge LEDWITH, and committed for trial to the Court of General Sessions in default of $1,000 bail.

The following Directors of the Panama Railroad were unanimously elected yesterday morning at the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-street: William H. Aspinwall, Joseph W. Alsop, James M. Brown, Henry Chauncey, Frederick G. Foster, Charles G. Francklyn, David Hoadley, Governeur Kemble, Charles P. Leverich, Howard Potter, David Stewart, Theodore W. Riley and William Whiteright, Jr.

On Sunday night THOMAS CALLAHAN, aged twelve years, of No. 16 Cherry-street, and four other boys, forced an entrance to the jewelry-store of EDWARD METZ, at No. 21 Liberty-street, when twelve gold chains and two sets of sleeve-buttons were stolen. Officer MARTINEAU saw CALLAHAN leave the store, and found him in possession of the stolen property. All of the other boys had made their escape. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs, yesterday, and remanded for trial.

At 10 o'clock last night a fire occurred on the upper floor of the two-story frame shed adjoining the Hunter's Point ferry-house, at the foot of James-street, occupied by JOSEPH SNELLING, shipwright and caulker: damage $500. The lower portion of the shed is occupied by the Long Island and Flushing Express Companies; damage by water to baggage, $100. The building is owned by the Long Island Express Company and is damaged to the extent of $300.

At midnight a fire occurred in the attic of the building No. 303 Broadway, occupied by JOHN E. LAKE as a photograph gallery; damage to stock, &c., $500. The third floor is occupied by M. E. WALCOTT, leather belts and fancy goods; damage, $800 by water. The second floor is occupied by WM. G. WATSON, dealer in sewing silk, and JOHN E. KELLY & BRO., jewelers; loss, $500 by water. The first floor is occupied as a general railroad ticket-office; damage, $200 by water. The building is damaged to the extent of $1,000.

Another large meeting of property-owners on Fourth and Fifth streets was held at No. 414 Fifth-street, last evening, to oppose the laying of the Robbins pavement in those streets. Various committees reported, and it was resolved that the organization should be maintained till after next election.

RICHARD CURTIS entered the premises No. 50 Bowery, on Sunday, and conducted himself in a disorderly and offensive manner, when the proprietor, EDWARD JAQUINS, attempted to eject him. CURTIS then drew a sword-cane and attempted to stab JAQUINS, who avoided the thrust. The assailant made an effort to escape, and threw the sword away. When arraigned before Justice HOGAN, the prisoner was fully committed for trial.

CHARLOTTE COOK, a child, was scalded on Wednesday at No. 32 Ninth-avenue, and died yesterday at her residence. Coroner SCHIRMER was notified.

CHARLES KALLE, of No. 520 Third-street, made a complaint, yesterday, before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, against PATRICK O'CONNOR, of No. 125 Avenue C, accusing him of felonious assault. O'CONNOR was acting in a disorderly manner on a Third-avenue car, and the conductor put him off. The prisoner then drew a revolver, and aimed the weapon at Mr. KALLE. He was held for trial at the Special Sessions.

The Atlantic Yacht Club held a regular meeting last evening, Vice-Commodore WILLIAM PEET in the chair. It was decided to hold the regatta on the 2d of June, the following being appointed a Regatta Committee: W. H. Douglass, C. T. Lippitt, J. I. Sparkman, G. H. Grannis, and H. H. Hogins. The course to be sailed over is from Delaplaine House; for schooners and first-class sloops, around Southwest Spit to and around the light-ship, returning south of Romer's Shoals' Beacon; for second and third-class sloops, around Southwest Spit to outer bar buoy, returning south of Romer's Beacon; for fourth-class sloops, to and around Southwest Spit and back; the race to be made in eight hours, under same allowances as in the regatta of last year.

A great deal of snow fell yesterday, but for the most part it melted as soon as it touched the ground. The results were disagreeable walking, and some profanity on the part of those whose method of expressing disgust is that of the army that served in Flanders. It was chilly as well as damp, and the best side of the house was decidedly the inside, and of the inside the fireside. The Southern mail was delayed, but all other males that were caught in the storm hurried to their destinations faster than they would have done in pleasanter weather.

The new Port-wardens appointed by the Governor last week, held a meeting at the Astor House yesterday, and organized by electing CHARLES S. MACOMBER, President; EDWARD L. CAREY, Vice-President; ALEXANDER D. BUTTON, Secretary; and MOSES W. RICHARDS, Treasurer.

The members of the Twelfth Union Republican Assembly District Association, held a meeting at No. 21 Avenue D, last evening, but adjourned without transacting any business of importance.

The remains of a man were found yesterday in the Harlem River, near One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, having light hair and small moustache. It is supposed that the deceased is THOMAS SCOTT, who has been missing since the 4th ult., and who is believed to have been murdered by CHARLES RICE, now under arrest.

An unknown man was found sick in Hoboken-street last night, and expired while being conveyed to the Leonard-street Police-station.

BROOKLYN.

A force of Policemen have been detailed to protect the men working at the stone-cutting yard of Messrs. GILL & BAIRD, corner of Keep-street and Wythe-avenue, E. D. The new hands employed at the yard have lately been subject to attacks from the workmen who are on strike. The strikers demand $4 50 per day of eight hours; the employers offer $4 per day of nine hours.

The first anniversary of the Temporary Home for Friendless Women and Children, situated on Bergen-street, between Pearsall-street and Carlton-avenue, was held last evening in the Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church. Rev. Dr. CUYLER presided. The institution commenced with humble beginnings, till at the close of the first year the records show that 156 women and 69 children have been temporarily sheltered, and for the most part given permanent employment. For the year ending 1st April, 1870, the receipts amounted to $2,317 50, and the disbursements to $2,308 32. Addresses were delivered by Dr. SCHENCK and others.

A fire occurred yesterday evening about 9 o'clock at POLLION'S ship-yard, foot of Bridge-street. The loss is estimated at $1,000; insured.

At the Strong-place Baptist Church, yesterday evening, a large audience was present to assist at the ordination services of Mr. THOMAS M. WESTRUP, of Monterey, Mexico. Mr. WESTRUP has resided for eighteen years in Monterey, and from his labors seven Bpatist churches have been established. The special ordination services were conducted by Rev. Dr. BACUS, Rev. CHRISTOPHER RHODES, Rev. Dr. TAYLOR and Rev. F. PENTECOST. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. F. WESTRUP.

JAMES VAN ALST, a boy of seventeen years of age, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer REID, of the Forty-sixth Precinct, for disorderly conduct, on the complaint of the boy's mother. He was lodged in a cell, where it was shortly discovered that he had attempted to commit suicide by swallowing Paris green. The Sergeant made him swallow an emetic, and he was reported at a late hour as out of danger.

About 8 o'clock yesterday evening three men entered the house of MICHAEL COX, in Middle-street, near Hamilton-avenue, and one of them presenting a pistol to his head, demanded his money. They took from him $1, all that was in his possession, and took their leave. The men were unknown to COX.

An estimable citizen of Brooklyn, Dr. A. W. ACHESON, disappeared on the 18th ult., and has not since been heard from. He stated to his wife on that day that he was going to New-York and would return in the evening. Dr. ACHESON is twenty-eight years of age, slim-built, and had a scar on his left cheek, the effect of a gun-shot wound received in the army, when he was Captain of the One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers. The missing gentleman is the son of Judge A. W. ACHESON, of Pennsylvania.

It is said that Mayor KALBFLEISCH will nominate Messrs. ISAAC VAN ANDEN and DANIEL D. BRIGGS to act along with himself as Police Commissioners under the new bill.

The Grand Jury of the April term of Oyer and Terminer was drawn yesterday as follows: Edmond Driggs, foreman; Hiram M. Northrup, Wm. H. Ladd, Charles Latimer, John C. Champion, John J. Armour, Rufus C. Bush, George Wagner, John A. Pattison, Wm. Powell, Jr., George W. Strickland, Israel A. Barker, Henry B. Herbert, Wm. Burnett, Frederick Leavens, Gorham F. Barker, George A. Buckingham, Anson T. Colt, George W. Gerard and M. W. Dubois. Judge BARNARD delivered the usual formal charge and added nothing of general interest.

CHARLES SEPPE, who was arrested for passing counterfeit $20 bills, was held yesterday by Commissioner NEWTON to await the action of the Grand Jury.

United States District-Attorney ALLEN will move the attachment of the bark *T. K. Weldon* on a charge of landing liquors and other articles of ship's stores at the port of New-York without a permit. The action is on the information of the Collector of Customs.

WILLIAM O. SMITH, a boy thirteen years of age, fell yesterday afternoon through the hatchway of STEWART'S carpet-store, Fulton-street, and was instantly killed.

LONG ISLAND.

In the towns of Queens County, in view of the importance of the negro vote in the town elections held today, the Democratic nominees have been actively canvassing through their quarters, and claim to have been original anti-slavery men. Especially in Jamaica and Flushing do they claim to have secured the larger part of the negro vote. In the latter town the three candidates on the Democratic ticket for Justices of the Peace have been very active in canvassing for these votes.

At the Democratic primary held at Remsen's Hotel, Jamaica, last Saturday, the Democracy were unable to agree, and a bolting ticket is to be put in the field today.

The Circuit Court and Special Term of the Superior Court was opened at Queens County Court-house, North Hempstead, yesterday morning, Justice TAPPAN presiding. The presiding Judge briefly charged the Grand Jury.

Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, BRIEN TIEMONEY, a brakeman on a Long Island construction train lying at Winfield, was struck and killed by a passing Flushing train at that place.

ALONG THE HUDSON.

Hon. WILLIAM WARREN and a committee of twenty members of the Massachusetts Legislature arrived at Fishkill yesterday morning upon matters connected with the Western Division of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad. They were received by Judge MONELL and Superintendent H. H. GRAVES, and escorted to Denning's Point, where they viewed the new trestle work recently constructed there. After carefully surveying every place of interest they crossed to Newburg, and departed on the Newburg and New-York Railroad for New-York. The members intimated that the five million loan would be granted, and Mr. GRAVES states that the Boston, Hartford and Erie folks will regain the road from the Dutchess and Columbia people in less than two weeks.

Nearly all the barges, propellers and steamers are now running on their regular lines on the Hudson River.

A man named LANNIGAN was killed on the railroad bridge at Albany yesterday. He fell from the train and the cars ran over his head.

There was some excitement at Stuyvesant yesterday over the finding of the body of a man in the river. He wore a black coat, vest and pantaloons, the latter stuck in coarse boots. In the coat was found a handkerchief marked "CHAS. C." The coat also contained a pack of cards.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Overseer of the Poor of Newark was visited yesterday by a gentleman who inquired if a woman whom he named had been an inmate of the Poor-house. An examination of the books revealed the fact that she had, but that she died a week ago. The visitor was much affected, and said that the party inquired for had been his wife; that owing to his sickness and her inability to provide for both they had thought it best to separate temporarily, and that he had recovered and got himself into a position to support her.

GEORGE MCKEON, a watchman, yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, discovered two men in the act of committing a burglary in the Waverley Calico Print Works, on Van Houten-street, Paterson. Being detected, the intruders threw snuff in the officer's face, kicked his lamp out and ran off, MCKEON discharging his revolver after them, and they returning the fire, but without harm.

East Orange is excited over the school question. At the late town meeting $20,000 were appropriated for the support of the schools.

The third anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening in the Tabernacle. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. MILLER, TALMADGE, NORTHROP and other friends. The Association is reported to be in a very prosperous condition.

The colored people of Paterson last evening celebrated the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by a jubilee at the Wigwam, addresses appropriate to the occasion being delivered by WM. WELLS BROWN and others.

WM. BARNES, a young man employed at the Ivanhoe Paper Mills, Paterson, had his leg caught in the belting of the machinery, and thence drawn over the shaft, sustaining a compound fracture.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Capts. C. O. Hartwell and H. L. Beck, U. S. A., have been assigned to duty as Indian Agents in Colorado. Capt. Beck relieves Capt. W. H. Merrill. Ensign Thomas A. Debiois has been detached from the *Frolic* and ordered to torpedo duty at Newport, R. I.; Ensign John B. Robinson, from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and ordered to the *Colorado*; Ensign Richard Wainwright, from the Hydrographic Office to the *Colorado*; Surgeon W. K. Van Reyper, from the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., granted sick leave; Assistant-Pay-master John C. Burnet, from the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, to duty on board the receiving-ship *Vandalia*.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 4.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened quiet. The following table shows the course of the market for Securities and Stocks during the day:

	11½ A. M.
Consols for money	93⅜
Consols for account	93⅜
United States 5-20s, 1862	91
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	90⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867	89⅝
United States 10-40s	87⅞
Illinois Central Railroad shares	114½
Erie Railroad shares	21
Atlantic & Great Western shares	28

[The later quotations were not received.—TIMES.]

PARIS, April, 4.—The Bourse opened firm and closed quiet. RENTES, 75f. 50c.

FRANKFORT, April 4.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 95¼@95⅜ for the issue of 1862.

ANTWERP, April 4.—PETROLEUM opened flat at 53f. for Standard White.

LONDON, April 4.—TALLOW quiet and steady. Whale OIL dull. TURPENTINE quiet and steady. Linseed OIL, £32 5s.@£32 10s. ⅌ ton.

LIVERPOOL, April 4.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 10⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅛d. At 1½ P. M. the market was buoyant; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d., and Middling Orleans, 11⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The sales for speculation and export on Saturday were 4,000 bales, and not as before given. PROVISIONS—Lard dull and unchanged.

HAVRE, April 4.—COTTON opened firm, both on spot and afloat.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 4.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull and lower at $4 75 for Spring Extras. WHEAT quiet, firm and higher; sales of No. 1 at 89c.@90c.; No. 2 at 77c.; in the afternoon irregular and dull at 77c.@77¼c. CORN advanced ¼c.@½c.; No. 2 closed at 79¼c.@79½c. OATS quiet; No. 2, 39¾c. RYE dull; No. 2 easier at 74c. for regular, 77c. for fresh receipts. BARLEY dull and nominal at 50c.@60c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES firm at $1 in wood-bound packages. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK, $26 25@$26 50; Prime Mess, $21. LARD, 14⅝c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 9¾c. Short-rib MIDDLES, 13⅝c., loose. Live HOGS steady at $8 25@$9 20 for common to good. CATTLE quiet at $6@$6 25 for good Butchers', $6 50@$7 for good Steers, $7 12½@$7 50 for good smooth shipping Steers, $7 60@$8 20 for extra premium Steers. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 2,800 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 3,800 bushels Barley, 1,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 4,600 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—TOBACCO quiet and unchanged; COTTON nominal. FLOUR—Superfine, $4; Extra, $4 37½@$5; Treble Extra, $5@$5 35; Family, $5 80@$6 50. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 05@$1 07; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 12½@$1 15. CORN advancing; Mixed and Yellow, 83c.@85c.; Choice to Fancy White, 88c.@89c. OATS firm at 53c.@54c. BARLEY dull at $1 15 for Canadian. RYE easier at 70c.@72c. PROVISIONS firm. PORK, $26 75. BACON quiet at 11c. for Shoulders; 15¼c.@15½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 16c. for Clear Sides; Dry-salted Shoulders loose, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 14¼c.@14¾c. LARD nominal. CATTLE active at $3 50@$7. Live HOGS dull at $7@$8 75. RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 1,300 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 19,000 bushels; Rye, 7,500 bushels.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—FLOUR firm, with a light supply; Family, $5 15@$5 40. WHEAT firm and scarce at $1 11@$1 12. CORN firm and in good demand at 86c.@90c., the latter for Prime Yellow or White. OATS steady at 51c.@56c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON firm, with an upward tendency; Middling, 21¾c.@21½c. WHISKY unsettled; held at 97c.@98c; some ask $1. TOBACCO unchanged. Mess PORK quiet and firm at $27; Bulk MEATS held at 10c. for Shoulders; 13c. for Clear Rib Sides; 14c.@14¼c. for Clear Sides; no sales; holders firm. BACON in moderate demand; Shoulders, 11c.; Sides, 15c.@15¾c.; held ¼c. higher. LARD dull at 14¼c.@15c., with no sales. EXCHANGE firm at par@50 buying, 1-10 premium selling.

OSWEGO, April 4—FLOUR in moderate demand; sales 1,400 bbls. at $5 50@$5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6@$6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50@$3 75 for White, and $7@$7 25 for Double Extra, chiefly at the outside quotations. WHEAT in fair demand; sales 22,000 bushels Choice White Canada at $1 45, afloat. CORN quiet at $1. BARLEY nominal. CORN-MEAL, $2 25 for bolted, and $2 15 for unbolted ⅌ cwt. MILL-FEED in good demand; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs $23@$25; Middling, $30@$33 ⅌ ton, as to quality. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 47c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 50; to New-York, $5 50; to Albany, $4 70 ⅌ ton. Lake IMPORTS—17,500 bushels Wheat, 13,400 bushels Barley, 9,800 bushels Peas, 163,000 feet of Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—COTTON unchanged. CLOVER-SEED active at $9@$9 25. TIMOTHY held at $6 25. FLOUR very dull; Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Extras, $4 62½@$4 84½; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $5@$5 60; Pennsylvania do., $5@$5 75; Indiana and Ohio do., $5 25@$6 25; Fancy, $6 25@$7 50. WHEAT unchanged; Red, $1 25@$1 28; White, $1 30@$1 40. RYE steady at $1. CORN in good demand and scarce; Yellow, $1 03@$1 05. OATS firm at 59c.@61c. PETROLEUM very quiet; Crude, 18¼c.; Refined, 25¾c. COFFEE very scarce; Rio, 14½c.@17¼c., gold; Laguayra, 18¾c., gold. SUGAR firmer; Cuba, 8¾c.@9¼c. MOLASSES dull. WHISKY looking up; holders ask $1 04@$1 05.

ALBANY, April 4.—No change in WHEAT. RYE firm. CORN active; Mixed Yellow, $1 05; No. 2 Low Mixed, $1 03; White Western, $1 05; No. 2 Western, $1 05. OATS firm and in demand at 62c. for State in the elevator. BARLEY very dull and nominal. The advance in the price of BEEVES noted last Saturday was lost today, and there have been concessions of from ¼c.@½c. The highest price was 9c., and from that the price ranged down to 5¼c. With a short supply, the SHEEP market was firm; sales of thin to fair at 5¼c.@6¼c.; fair to good at 6¼c.@7¼c.; good to extra, 7¼c.@9¼c., and a few extra at 9¼c. The market for HOGS was tame.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 4.—COTTON in fair demand, and prices have advanced; Middling, 22¼c.; sales, 5,300 bales; net receipts, 4,590 bales; coastwise, 325 bales; total, 4,915 bales; exports, to France, 6,886 bales; to New-York, 1,811 bales; stock, 186,374 bales. FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, per sail, 7-16d.; per steam, 9-16d.; to New-York, per steam, ⅝c.@¾c.; to Havre, per sail, ¾c. EXCHANGE—On London, 120; on Paris, 4f. 72½c.

BALTIMORE, April 4.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 22½c.; sales, 600 bales; net receipts, 118 bales; coastwise, 58 bales; total, 176 bales; stock, 3,700 bales. FLOUR fairly active, but prices unchanged. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN firm; White, $1 05; Yellow, $1 03. OATS and RYE nothing doing. Mess PORK firm at $27@$27 50. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 15c.; Clear Sides, 16c.; Shoulders, 12c. HAMS, 19c.@20c. LARD quiet at 15¼c.@16c. WHISKY very firm; some holders ask $1 02.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 4.—The COTTON market is too stiff for buyers; but little is doing; Middling, 21½c.@22c.; sales, 50 bales; receipts, 380 bales; exports, to the continent, 280 bales; coastwise, 717 bales; stock, 14,724 bales. FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, per sail, ½d.; per steam, ¾d.; to New-York, per sail, ½c.; per steam, ¾c. EXCHANGE on London, 120.

MOBILE, Ala., April 4.—COTTON firm and in moderate demand; Middling, 21¼c.@21½c.; sales, 500 bales; receipts, 1,216 bales; exports, to New-York, 85 bales; to New-Orleans, 9 bales; stock, 61,214 bales. FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, per sail, ½d.; per steam, ¾d.; to New-York, per sail and steam, ¾c.; to Havre, per sail, ¾c.@1c. EXCHANGE—On London, 119¾@120; on Paris, 4f. 73¾c.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 4.—COTTON very firm; holders are asking higher rates; Good Ordinary, 18½c.; sales, 650 bales; receipts, 215 bales; stock, 22,142 bales. FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, per sail, ⅝d.; per steam, ¾d.; to New-York, per sail, ¾c.; per steam, 1c.; to Havre, per sail, 1c.@1¼c.

BUFFALO, April 4.—WHEAT, OATS, RYE and BARLEY neglected. CORN scarce and firmer; sales five cars New Toledo at 96c. on the track here and to arrive; old Corn held at 98c.@99c., in the railroad elevator. PEAS nominal at 80c.@83c. PORK steady at $26 50. LARD steady at 15c.@15½c. HIGHWINES nominal.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 4.—COTTON firm; Middling, 21½c.; sales, 300 bales; receipts, 521 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,131 bales; stock, 45,733 bales. FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, per sail, ½d.; per steam, 9-16d.; to New-York, per steam, ½c.; to Havre, per sail, ¾c. EXCHANGE—On London, 119¾; on Paris, 4f. 65c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 4.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet. CORN advancing; No. 1 Old, 89½c.; No. 1 New, 88c. OATS advanced 1c.@2c.; No. 1, 55c.@56c.; nominally 55c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,800 bushels Wheat, 5,506 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,600 bushels Wheat, 4,800 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, April 4.—FLOUR heavy; Medium Spring Extra, $4; White, $4 15. WHEAT heavy at 85½c. for No. 1; 80c. for No. 2. OATS firm at 38c. for New. RYE nominal. BARLEY nominal. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour.

MEMPHIS, April 4.—COTTON quiet at 22c.; receipts, 1,115 bales; exports, 1,504 bales; stock, 18,869 bales. FLOUR nominal. CORN, 96c.@97c. OATS, 62c.@63c. LARD, 15c.@17c. PORK, $28. BACON—Shoulders, 11½c.; Sides, 15c.@16c. Bulk MEATS nominal.

LOUISVILLE, April 4.—COTTON firm at 21½c. FLOUR unchanged. GRAIN unchanged. PORK, $27 50. BACON—11½c. for Shoulders; 15¼c.@16¼c. for Sides. Bulk MEATS—10¼c. for Shoulders; 14¼c.@15c. for Sides. LARD, 15¼c. HAMS, 18c. WHISKY, 96c.

BOSTON, April 4.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 23¼c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 22 bales; coastwise, 875 bales; total, 897 bales; stock, 12,000 bales.

CLEVELAND, April 4.—CORN, nothing doing. RYE, nothing doing. OATS firm; No. 1 State, 52c. BARLEY, nothing doing.

DETROIT, April 4.—WHEAT dull; Extra White, $1 26; No. 1 White, $1 17@$1 17½. OATS, 50c.@51c. BARLEY, $1 55 ⅌ cental.

NORFOLK, Va., April 4.—COTTON firmer; Low Middling, 2[illegible]c.; receipts, 3[illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, 500 bales; stock, 5,700 bales.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, April 4—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	E.	Raining	[illegible]
Halifax	S. E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Portland	N. N. E.	Snowing	[illegible]
Boston	N. E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
New-York	N. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Philadelphia	N.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Wilmington, Del.	N.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Washington	N. E.	Raining	[illegible]
Richmond	N.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Charleston	N.	Clear	[illegible]
Savannah	N.	Clear	51
Augusta, Ga.	—	Clear	[illegible]
Oswego	N.	Snowing	[illegible]
Buffalo	E.	Clear	[illegible]
Pittsburg	S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Chicago	N. E.	Clear	[illegible]
Louisville	N.	Clear	44
Mobile	S. W.	Clear	56
New-Orleans	N. E.	Clear	54
Key West	N.	Clear	66
Havana	W.	Clear	74

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Cork	April 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	April 5	New-York	Hamburg.
Minnesota	April 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	April 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Tarifa	April 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	April 9	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	April 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Helvetia	April 9	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Alaska	April 5	New-York	Aspinwall.
Columbia	April 7	New-York	Havana.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Hammonia*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *said* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1:40 P. M. For Central and South America, via Aspinwall and Panama, by the *Alaska*, at 10 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 4—*In steam-ship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.*—Jos. Chadwick and lady, Miss Chadwick, Miss Keen, Miss E. Edwards, Miss Jones, Mr. Pittfield and lady, Mr. Foster, Capt. Dawson, C. Fry, Jas. T. Keen, J. B. Platt, Mr. Hardham, A. R. Mollet, Rich. Hayes, G. H. Pillsbury, A. Shuherly, W. T. Parkinson, R. H. Morse, J. T. Betts, Victor R. Tisdale, Mr. Jones, G. L. Rose, Mr. Loisel, Jas. L. King, S. H. Newton, Mr. Thompson.

APRIL 4—*In steam-ship Ville de Paris, from Havre.*—Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Holland and servant, Mrs. la G. Casneau, Mr. and Mrs. Stilwell, Mr. Sarasate, Mr. Clark, Mr. Gauthier, Mr. and Mrs. de France, Mr. Bowning, Mrs. Carasate, Bishop Wood, Bishop O'Gorman, Mr. Blake, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Lorillard, Mr. Repha, Mr. Ghislani, Mrs. Fuller, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Reggs, Mr. Oceschimann, Mr. Campillo, Mrs. Guillaume, Especan Oscar, Mr. Horstmann, Mr. and Mrs. Labat, Miss Marie Mozer, Felix Kostan, Miss Pagueshoraye, Mr. and Mrs. Goyken, Mr. Gruyer, Louis Werner, Mr. Neuberger, Mr. Decker, Mr. and Mrs. Lallier, Thomas Ojani, Mr. Raparie, Mr. and Mrs. Banciri, Miss Therese Banciri, Cuguano Guiseppe, Miss Shaiber, Mr. Bronner, Giannina Guiseppe, Mrs. Vacher, Mr. Weil, Seraphino Losini, Giovanna Cella, Wilson Cotle, Mr. Spaulding, Mr. Schildknecht, Miss Lina Oreline, Mr. Marx, Mr. and Miss Coddington, Mrs. Signacce, Mr. Crouse, Mr. Zacger, Mr. Doherty, Mr. Le Zariel, Mrs. Michache, Mr. Chapelle, Mr. Daly, Mr. Pinchon, Mr. Pron, 92 Zouaves.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 37 | Sun sets..... 6 29 | Moon rises.10 53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 35 | Gov. Island.11 24 | Hell Gate..12 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, April 4.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Cork, (Br.,) Allen, Liverpool, via Halifax, J. G. Dale; Hammonia, (N. G.,) Meier, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia; Louisburg, Dale, Mobile, via Fortress Monroe and Ship Island, Florida Railroad Co.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Bark Mary Lee, (Br.,) Robinson, Gloucester, Eng., Arkall & Tufts.

Brigs Myronus, Higgins, Cardenas, J. Henry; Nucmac, (Br.,) Strain, Lunenberg, Hatton, Watson & Co.; Shepherdess, (Br.,) Penwell, Gibraltar for orders, Geo. F. Bulley; T. McChesley, (Br.,) Phinney, St. Thomas, Heney & Parker; Abby Ellen, Orcutt, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schrs. B. N. Hawkins, Wyatt, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Eveline, Pierce, Barbados, D. Trowbridge & Co.; J. M. Richards, Irving, Wilmington, N. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; A. A. Holton, Gordon, Newbern, J. L. Davis; G. H. Squire, Timmins, Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; S. T. Wines, Hulse, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Rattler, Bearse, Salem; S. J. Smith, Baldwin, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre March 25, and Brest 26th, with mdse. and 170 passengers to Geo. Mackenzie. Has had fine weather nearly the whole passage; April 2, 6:30 P. M., 600 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Manhattan, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Adkins, Charleston March 31, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Bark Tarquin, Macdiarmid, Newcastle, Eng., Jan. 31, and Deal Feb. 27, with mdse. to G. Howes & Co. Is anchored at the S. W. Spit.

Schr. Emma Green, (of Bangor,) Collins, Matanzas 11 ds., with molasses to W. H. Kingman—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. and N. W. gales, and has had heavy weather the entire passage; March 22, 70 miles E. from Cape May, saw a large fore and aft schr., with jibstay and foretop mast gone, steering E.

Schr. Dan. Russell, Miller, Elizabethport, for Middletown, Conn.

Schr. Justice, Lynch, Elizabethport, for Narragansett.

Schr. R. A. Edwards, Edwards, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. D. F. Willetts, Chester, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Tribble, Elizabethport, for Mystic.

Schr. Alida, Knowles, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Mary W. Hupper, Gilman, Elizabethport, for Key West.

Schr. E. J. Raynor, Nichols, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Gleaner, Howes, Elizabethport, for Newburg.

Schr. Ida, Deming, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. J. D. Ingraham, Dickens, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Hero, Allen, Providence.

Schr. Henry Meany, Stocking, Providence.

Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Providence.

Schr. Helen Barnes, Bayles, Wareham.

WIND—At sunset, fresh, N. N. W., snowing.

Sailed.

Bark G. W. Rosevelt, for Havana; brigs Ambrose Light, for Orange Bluffs, S. C.; M. A. Herrera, for Morehead City.

Below.

Ship Escort, Whitman, Bristol, Eng., 27 ds., with railroad iron to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. Was boarded April 4, off the Highlands, by pilot-boat Mary A. Williams, No. 19, and at the same time spoke brig Anna Lindsay, from Cienfuegos for an Eastern port.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 4.—Arr. steam-ship Cortes, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Tarquin, Macdiarmid, from Newcastle, Eng., arrived 3d, and anchored in the Lower Bay, came up this A. M., and reports having had strong easterly gales to lon. 20, and from thence to lon. 50, westerly gales.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Mass., April 4.—The brig Fred. Bliss, of Camden, Me., Capt. Sherman, from Cadiz, with wine and salt for Boston, went ashore during the storm last night on the rocks near Swampscott, and went to pieces. The vessel and cargo, excepting about fifty casks of wine, will be a total loss. The crew was saved. The vessel and cargo are insured in Europe.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

EMBRACING NOVELTIES IN SATIN, DAMASK, AND SILK AND WOOL POPLINS NEVER BEFORE OFFERED IN THIS MARKET. ALSO, SILK AND WOOL PLAIN AND STRIPED TUNIS, BROCATELLES, SATINS AND WORSTED TUNIS, TAPESTRY AND EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS. ELEGANT STOCK OF LACE CURTAINS JUST OPENED.

LINENS, WINDOW SHADES, ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

JOSIAS TAYLER & CO., (Successors to I. E. Walraven,) NO. 751 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-FURNISHING OUTFITS, Including CHINA, GLASS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, REFRIGERATORS, COOKING UTENSILS, &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES. EDWARD D. BASSFORD, Cooper Institute.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CO.

THE LAST OF THE ISSUE OF $1,000,000 NOW READY FOR SALE AND DELIVERY, Amounting to $250,000, AND ARE THE ONLY BONDS EVER ISSUED BY THIS COMPANY.

They are secured by a first and only mortgage upon the entire property of the Company, including Franchises, Rights of Way, &c., and at the safe rate of $13,800 per mile on a complete and equipped road in successful operation.

Trustees for the Mortgage: Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

This Road connects St. Louis with St. Joseph by the most direct and the shortest route.

They are Coupon Bonds, in denominations of $1,000 payable (Principal and Interest) in Gold, in the City of New-York.

The principal is payable 25 years from November, 1868, in Gold.

The Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, is payable 1st May and November in each year, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, free of tax.

We are authorized to offer these Bonds for sale at 87½ and accrued interest in Currency. We do so with a full knowledge of the perfect security upon which they are issued, and with this knowledge we unhesitatingly recommend them as a safe and reliable investment.

TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

AIR-LINE ROUTE. THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company of Connecticut

ARE BEING ABSORBED AS RAPIDLY AS THE WANTS OF THE COMPANY REQUIRE. The line is located between New-Haven and Willimantic, is fifty-two miles in length, and forms the CONNECTING LINK IN THE AIR-LINE ROUTE between New-York and Boston, reducing the distance TWENTY-SEVEN MILES, and the time about one hour.

One-half of the Road will be completed and Trains running early in May; two-thirds of the total cost of the enterprise has already been expended; nearly three thousand men are engaged on the work, and before the close of the year it is expected the WHOLE LINE WILL BE IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. The

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

present an attractive investment. They bear SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, payable half yearly—May and November, in New-York—FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, AND FROM STATE AND LOCAL TAXES IN CONNECTICUT; are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and can, at the option of the holder, be REGISTERED, with or without coupon attached.

This deservedly popular Security possesses advantages which will always make it a FAVORITE INVESTMENT, and one which must be constantly in demand.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST.

HATCH & FOOTE, Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AT JACKSON'S, 729 Broadway, cor. Waverley-place, MOURNING GOODS From Auction.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN BOMBAZINES, PARISIENNES, HENRIETTA CLOTH, CRETON CLOTH, EMPRESS CLOTH, TAMISE CLOTH, FRENCH POPLINS, CHALLIES, IRON GRENADINES, BLACK ALPACAS, BUFFALO AND BEAVER BRANDS; BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, FROM $1 25 TO $5 PER YARD; CRAPES, TRAVELING DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, SECOND MOURNING GOODS, FRENCH PERCALES, PIQUES, MUSLINS, GINGHAMS, VAILS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.

N. B.—BONNETS AND SUITS READY MADE CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE. PARLOR, LIBRARY AND Bedroom Suites At Greatly Reduced Prices. ALL WORK GUARANTEED. B. L. SOLOMON & SONS, NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

TABLE AND BED LINEN AND EVERY KIND OF CURTAIN GOODS, AT Lowest Market Prices. B. L. SOLOMON & SONS, NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

Frost, Black & Co. FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. No. 60 BOWERY, NEAR CANAL-ST. PRICES REDUCED.

BEEBES RANGES. The BEST COOKING APPARATUS in use, made, put up and warranted, by JAMES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st., between Centre-st. and Broadway.

THOS. R. AGNEW, GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES, and everything in the line of FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES. "His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, his Sugars, Spices and Hams."—Tribune, Dec. 22, 1869.

1,000 CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES at retail from $1 to $25, at the manufacturer's depot. LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 478 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.